

The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1658.—Vol. XXXVII.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1867.

(WITH SUPPLEMENT) {STAMPED SIXPENCE. UNSTAMPED FIVEPENCE.

R. JAMES CROFTS, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL.

OLDERS OF MINING SHARES.—(Established 24 years.)
Purchasers for the same through Mr. CROFTS' agency. Also parties requiring advice how to act in the disposal of ABANDONMENT of doubtful mining shares may profitably avail of Mr. CROFTS' long experience on the market in all cases of doubt or difficulty, legal or otherwise.
Mr. CROFTS solicits ORDERS for the following shares, founded on their merits, upon the high probability of each and all of them advancing in value:—
Chiverton. East Caradon. Herodfoot.
Chiverton Moor. East Lovell. Marke Valley.
North Wheal Crofty. North Wheal Crofty. North Treskerby.
Mine. Rights Association. Trumpton Consols.
PETER WATSON, Stock and Sharedealer, 79, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

WILLIAM LANE (SUCCESSOR TO JAMES LANE),
44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C. STOCK AND SHAREDEALER (Established Thirty Years), has FOR SALE the following SHARES:—
Anglo-Brazilian, 21s. 3d. 50 E. Rosewarne, 4s. 6d. 50 Pestarena Gold, £3 13
Chontales, £23½. 10 East Lovell, £24½. 15 Prosper Untd., £24½.
Creake, 20s. 30 Frontino, 8s. 6d. 35 Rossa Grande, 10s. 9d.
Don Pedro, £23½. 30 Gt. No. Laxey, 19s. 100 Redmoor, 6s. 3d.
Drake Walls, 7s. 30 Hingston Down, £2. 10 Tin Hill, 15s.
TYERS of New Quebrada, Don Pedro del Rey, Chontales, and Frontino and via, for cash or fortnightly settlement.

R. LELEAN, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
11, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.
Bankers: Roberts, Lubbock, and Co., Lombard-street.

GUIDE TO INVESTORS.—MR. LELEAN'S STOCK, SHARE, AND FINANCE REGISTER for June (to be published on Wednesday) contains the eleventh of a series of articles on Investments, with such information as is necessary to guide intending investors, and a comparison of the other associated undertakings as channels of investments. 6d. per copy, or 5s. annually, post free.
Published by Mr. BAKER LELEAN, at his offices, 11, Royal Exchange, London.

R. WILLIAM WARD,
STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
No. 29, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

R. JOHN BATTERS, STOCK AND MINING SHAREBROKER, 13, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MESSRS. MCNEILL AND LONG, STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING DEALERS, 31, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MESSRS. WARD AND JACKMAN,
STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS,
CUSHION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, CITY, E.C.

Closing Prices, Friday Evening, May 31.
Buyers. Sellers. Buyers. Sellers.
Chiverton..... £ 6½ - £6½ Marke Valley..... £ 4½ - £ 4½
Chiverton Moor..... 4½ - 5 North Chiverton..... 3½ - 4
Ford..... 4 - 4½ North Crofty..... 4 - 4½
Chontales..... 3½ - 3½ Prince of Wales..... 55s. - 57s.
Caradon..... 5½ - 5½ Providence..... 64 - 64
East Lovell..... 9½ - 9½ West Chiverton..... 64 - 64
Russell..... 9½ - 9½ West Seton..... 135 - 145
at Vor..... 17½ - 17½ Wheal Grenville..... 15s. - 17s. 6d.
at Retallack..... 3½ - 3½ Wheal Seton..... 110 - 115
at North Downs..... 3½ - 4 Wheal Basset..... 66 - 68
General Rights..... 5s. - 7s. 6d. Wheal Mary Ann..... 14½ - 15
Messrs. WARD and JACKMAN refer their friends to their remarks on p. 359.
Messrs. WARD and JACKMAN are DEALERS in every description of mining shares at close market prices, either for immediate settlement or the fortnightly account.
May 31, 1867. Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

R. THOMAS THOMPSON, MINING OFFICES,
12, OLD JEWRY CHAMBERS, LONDON, E.C.
Strongly recommends the immediate purchase of Westminster, Central Snail, and East Snail shares.

MESSRS. WILSON, WARD, AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS,
16, UNION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Can recommend two good mines for investment.

DEN RISLEY, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,
(SWORN BROKER),
48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BUSINESS TRANSACTED IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF STOCKS AND SHARES, on commission only.
Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

R. R. EMERSON having had EIGHTEEN YEARS practical EXPERIENCE IN CORNISH AND THIRTEEN IN THE LONDON MARKET, himself competent for giving ADVICE and TRANSACTING BUSINESS in every description of mining securities. He pledges himself to afford sound and reliable advice, and that any business entrusted to him, either for the purchase of mining shares, shall receive his best attention, and that he will exercise his best judgment as shall be most conducive to the benefit of his clients.
R. EMERSON has the following SHARES FOR SALE, at net prices:—30 Bottle Hill, 4s.; 60 Great South Chiverton, 6s. 6d.; 25 Redmoor, 6s.; 50 Treleigh, 10s.; 40 Bottle Hill, 4s.; 50 West St. Ives, 7s. 6d.; 100 Rossa Grande, 10s.; 50 Dyrington, £2. - 2s. 6d. Great Winchester-street, London, E.C.

R. WILLIAM MARLBOROUGH, 1, GREAT ST. HELEN'S,
BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C. (Established 12 years), has FOR SALE the FOLLOWING SHARES, at net prices:—
Rosewarne, 6s. 3d. 40 Wh. Grenville, 15s. 9d. 1 Wheal Seton, £116½.
Chiverton, £6 12s. 30 Chiverton Moor, £5 2s. 25 Wheal Uny, 23s. 9d.
North Crofty, £4½. 15 Gt. Retallack, £3 14s. 50 Mineral Rights, 8s. 6d.
Prince of Wales, 6s. 9d. 5 W. Chiverton, £65½. 5 Great Vor, £17½.
Calbeck Fells, 12s. 20 Rosewall Hill, 44s. 5 Hingston Down, £25.
Sulley, £19½. 10 Clifford, £4 6s. 9d. 5 Herodfoot, £25.
Incroft, £19½. 25 West Kitty, 23s. 4 Wh. Mary Ann, £18½.
Chontales, 1s. 3d. dis. 40 Don Pedro, £3 1s. pm. 45 No. Treskerby, 33s. 9d.
East Russell, £23½. 5 Cook's Kitchen, £10. 25 East Caradon, £5 11 s.
East Basset, £17½. 20 Marke Valley, £4½. 10 Great Laxey, £18½.
East Lovell, £23½. 25 So. Condurrow, 13s. 6d. 30 Frank Mills, 20s. 9d.
Providence, £31½. 50 Redmoor, 6s. 3d. 1 Wheal Basset, £68½.
Theal Agar, 30s. 6d. 50 So. Grenville, 3s. 9d. 100 Frontino, 8s. 3d.
No. Laxey, 22s. 9d. 5 Stray Park, £4 11s. 3d. 20 East Carn Brea, £2 8s.
Kel Tor, 18s. 50 Grambler, 25s. 15 Gt. No. Downs, £4 3 s.
Drake Walls, 6s. 50 W. Drake Walls, 5s. 3d. 20 Great Fortune, £23½.
Bedford Unit., 25s. 9d. 10 W. Caradon, £29½. 4 South Crofty, £16 13 s.

HN HOCKING AND SON, ENGINEERS, REDRUTH,
CALL the ATTENTION of COLLIERY PROPRIETORS and others to recent favourable opportunities for the purchase of secondhand CORNISH PUMP ENGINES and BOILERS at cheap rates. Plans, valuations, &c., of every description of mining machinery undertaken.
FOR SALE, ONE 36 in. PUMPING ENGINE, also an excellent CRUSHER.

R. GEORGE BUDGE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
No. 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C. (Established 24 years), has FOR SALE at net prices:—50 Don Pedro; 100 Anglo-Brazilian; 100 Mexican, £2; 100 Frontino and Bolivia, 8s. 6d.; 120 Worthing, 11s. 9d.; 100 Philippi, 20s.; 50 Yudanmutana, 20s.; 60 New Quebrada; 50 Anglo-Brazilian, 20s.; 50 Pestarena Gold; 20 South Darren, 20s.; 40 West and Fortescue; 50 West Maria, 2s. 9d.; 30 Prince of Wales; 100 Hollybush, 6s. 3d.; 20 Dale, 2s. 6d.; 20 West Maria and Fortescue, 1s.; 3 Providence, £23½; 50 Chiverton, £24½; 20 North Crofty, £4½; 40 Wheal Grenville, 15s. 9d.; 50 Seton, £11s.; 20 Great Retallack, £37½; 50 North Pool, 24s.; 50 Great Treigh, 20s.; 30 Crebhor, 7s. 6d.; 150 Gwydyr Park, 2s.; 50 Cuddra, 18s. 6d.; 30 Mills, 20s. 6d.; 35 Rossa Grande and Chiverton; 70 West Kitty; 50 Penduen, 19s.; 30 Tor.
BUDGE recommends the purchase of Don Pedro, and Anglo-Brazilian.

FRONTINO AND BOLIVIA COMPANY.—MR. PETER WATSON is a BUYER of any part of ONE THOUSAND shares at 7s. 9d. per share.—79, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

PETER WATSON'S "WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR AND SHARE LIST—SYNOPSIS OF CORNISH AND DEVON MINES," of Friday, May 31, No. 426, Vol. IX., price 6d. each copy, forwarded on application, contains information on the following mines:—
West Chiverton. Prince of Wales. Wheal Grenville.
North Wheal Chiverton. Great Retallack. Chiverton.
North Wheal Crofty. Stray Park. Don Pedro North del Rey.
East Wheal Lovell. Chiverton Moor. Frontino and Bolivia.
Mine. Rights Association. Trumpton Consols. Britany Silver-Lead.
PETER WATSON, Stock and Sharedealer, 79, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

STOCK AND SHAREDEALER.—MR. PETER WATSON, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING OFFICES, 79, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Railway, Joint-Stock Banks, Dock, Insurance, Canal, Mining, Steam-ship, &c., and every other description of shares bought and sold at net prices.
TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES TO BUY or SELL Railway, Bank, Mine, and other shares and stocks, punctually attended to, at net prices for cash, or for fortnightly settlements, with advice as to purchases or sales.
Twenty-two years' experience.
(Two in Cornwall and Twenty in London.)

Bankers: The Alliance Bank, and the Union Bank of London.
From the close proximity of his offices to the Stock Exchange, as well as the Mining Exchange, PETER WATSON is enabled to act with promptitude on all orders entrusted to him, which at all times are carried out with punctuality, and to the best advantage of his clients.

MR. EDWARD COOKE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
76, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Deals in Chontales, Don Pedro North del Rey, Rossa Grande, Anglo-Brazilian, Frontino, Prince of Wales, Chiverton Moor, North Wheal Chiverton, West Wheal Kitty, and North Crofty, at close market prices net.
Orders for all kinds of Stock Exchange securities, either by letter or telegraph, promptly attended to.
Satisfactory references given in any town in the United Kingdom.
Bankers: Alliance Bank.

MESSRS. POWELL AND MOSS, SHAREDEALERS,
78, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Members of the Mining Exchange.
Bankers: Bank of England.

JAMES D. GINN AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS,
3, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MR. WILLIAM SEWARD, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
19, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BARTLETT AND CHAPMAN, STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS, 2, BUCKLESBURY, LONDON, E.C.
SPECIAL BUSINESS, as BUYERS or SELLERS, at close net prices, in the following shares:—
West Chiverton. Redmoor. Chontales.
Great South Chiverton. Lovell Consols. North Treskerby.
Chiverton. Wheal Grenville. Wheal Chiverton.
Chiverton Moor. Great Laxey. Prince of Wales.
Nangeton. Great Retallack. East Lovell.
The INVESTMENT CIRCULAR AND FINANCIAL RECORD for MAY contains valuable information as to the best investments of the day, which will be forwarded post free on application.
Cheques sent by post should be crossed London and Westminster Bank.

MR. T. ROSEWARNE, 81, OLD BROAD STREET,
is a BUYER of the following shares for cash:—
Wheal Seton. Marke Valley. Caldbeck Fells.
Ding Dong. Prince of Wales. Prosper United.
Okei Tor. Chontales. West Chiverton.
Chiverton Consols. Chiverton. Chiverton.
Chiverton Moor. Great Retallack. North Retallack.
Bedford Unit. East Lovell. North Chiverton.
Rosewall Hill. West Caradon. North Treskerby.
North Crofty. East Russell. Hingston Down.
East Basset. Wheal Agar. Great Vor.
Great Fortune. Bryn Gwlog. Clifford.
PRINCE OF WALES.—The lode to the west of the western cross-course is worth from £50 to £60 per fm., instead of £25, as stated in my last, a splendid outcrop of ore. I am a BUYER of any number of shares for cash or time on at market prices. The dividends will tell their own tale in the long run.
Money advanced on mining shares. Bankers: Bank of England.

MATTHEW GREENE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
ST. MICHAEL'S HOUSE, CORNHILL, LONDON.
MATTHEW GREENE has FOR SALE, net, and free of commission:—
100 Frontino, 8s. 6d. 25 East Rosewarne (call paid), 5s. 6d. 5 Tincroft, £14½.
50 Caldbeck Fells. 10 Great Vor, £17½. 5 Great Laxey.
10 Chiverton, £6 11s. 3d. 15 North Crofty, £4½. 50 Wheal Agar, 30s.
15 Chiv. Moor, £5 1s. 3d. 20 No. Treskerby, £1 14 s. 1 Seton, £11.
5 Clifford, £4½. 50 Prince of Wales, 5s. 50 Rossa Grande, 10s.
MATTHEW GREENE recommends the immediate purchase of New Clifford Copper, at £2½; Frontino and Bolivia Gold, at 8s. 6d.; and Rossa Grande, 10s. Bankers: Ransom and Co., London.

MR. JAMES HUME, 74, OLD BROAD STREET,
MEMBER OF THE MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON.
Transacts buying and selling orders at net prices, equivalent to 1¼ per cent. Mr. J. HUME'S "Circular" should be consulted as a recognized authority on mining matters, by time to BUY and the time to SELL being clearly indicated.—6d. per copy, or 5s. annually.
Bankers: The London Joint Stock Bank.

MESSRS. J. TAYLOR AND CO., MINING AGENTS AND SHAREDEALERS, 17, CROSS STREET, MANCHESTER, have FOR SALE:—
50 East St. Just. 30 Cashwell. 8 North Foxdale.
50 Clyne Colliery. 20 Great North Laxey. 10 Westminster.
50 Clyne Colliery. 20 Bradda Head. 20 Great Mona.
J. TAYLOR and Co. strongly recommend the immediate purchase of Great Mona shares, which must soon command a good premium.
Mines carefully inspected and reported upon.

GEORGE RICE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 78, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. (Member of the Mining Exchange). (25 years' experience), TRANSACTS BUSINESS IN MINING SHARES, at close prices.
SPECIAL BUSINESS in Chiverton Moor, East Lovell, Great Vor, North Crofty, West Chiverton, and Prince of Wales.
Money advanced on mining shares.
May 31, 1867. Bankers: Bank of England.

M. J. S. MERRY,
ANALYTICAL CHEMIST,
SWANSEA.

MESSRS. FREDERIC GILL AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS, ST. CLEMENT'S HOUSE, CLEMENT'S LANE, LONDON, E.C., TRANSACT BUSINESS IN ALL MINING STOCKS AND SHARES at closest market net prices, either for cash or account.
Messrs. F. GILL and Co. can recommend the purchase of shares in a mining company which possesses a most valuable property, containing several good lodes of copper ore and blende in large quantities. The late owner has taken a large number of the shares; and many practical miners in the district, who believe that a few months' vigorous working will prove the mine a splendid success, have also taken shares.
Cheques to be crossed "City Bank."

INVESTMENT, LOAN, AND BANK AGENCY,
Established 1839.
BANKERS—London and County Bank.
This Agency undertakes the Purchase and Sale of every description of Public Securities, either for immediate or deferred settlement, as may be agreed upon. Loans granted upon liberal terms, for one year or any shorter period, on Stocks and Shares having a market value.
Interests allowed upon Deposits of all amounts, and Bank and Money Agency Business generally transacted.
CHARLES PETERS, Secretary.
No. 12, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, London, E.C.

M. R. CHARLES THOMAS,
MINING AGENT, GENERAL SHAREDEALER, AND AUCTIONEER,
3, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C.

THE GRYLLE WHEAL FLORENCE TIN AND COPPER MINE, NEAR MARAZION, CORNWALL.

MR. CHARLES THOMAS WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Thursday, the 6th day of June next, at One o'clock, P.M., at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, London, in one lot, the whole of the MACHINERY and MATERIALS belonging to the above mine, subject to such conditions as will be produced at the time of sale.
The above comprise an excellently finished rotary steam-engine, of 30-inch cylinder, with heavy fly-wheel; a 8-ton boiler, all in excellent condition. Attached to which is a set of 12-head stamps and pumping gear.
There are also the dressing-floors, 9 and 7 inch lifts of pumps, with working barrels, clock door pieces and winch bars, complete wood and iron horizontal rods and pulleys, angle and shaft bobs, capstan and shears, with 100 fathoms capstan rope, 100 fathoms launders and stands, 2 horse whims and chains, new and old iron, smiths' and miners' tools, and various spare useful things, such as are found in a mine of this sort.
The foregoing are well worth the attention of those requiring the same, either to remain on the set, of which a new grant is promised on liberal terms, or to remove, being only three miles from the shipping port of Marazion, on the turnpike-road from Helston.
They can be inspected on application to Capt. EDWARD ROGERS, at Wheal Grylls Mine, adjoining; and further particulars obtained from the Auctioneer, No. 3, Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate-street, E.C.; Mr. JERU HITCHINS, Secretary, St. Michael's House, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill, London, E.C.
Dated May 23, 1867.

MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND GENERAL MINING SHAREDEALER, UNION CHAMBERS, UNION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MESSRS. LANE AND GIBBS, 2, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C. (Members of the Mining Exchange), STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS, AND FINANCIAL AGENTS, transact business in all kinds of securities at closest net prices for cash or account.
Parties of respectability can have transfers registered in their names previous to payment.
Daily price list on application.
Bankers: London and County Bank.

SAFE INVESTMENTS FOR CAPITAL,
Paying 5 to 20 per cent. per annum upon the outlay.
SHAREHOLDERS, CAPITALISTS, TRUSTEES, AND INVESTORS seeking valuable and reliable information, and requiring safe, sound, and profitable investments, should at all times consult SHARP'S GENERAL INVESTMENT CIRCULAR (Post free).
It is a safe guide, giving every information to shareholders and capitalists. GRANVILLE SHARP, STOCK & SHAREDEALER, 32, POULTRY, LONDON.

SHARES FOR SALE—CASH OFFERS WANTED.
50 Otea (New Zealand), 10s. 130 Great Barrier (land), fully paid. 60 Cardigan Con. (fully paid). 150 Cardigan Consols (fully paid).
10 North Dolcoath, 1s. paid. (£4 6s. paid).
The above must be sold. No reasonable offers refused.
Address, "H. N. R. A." Post-office, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.

MR. J. B. REYNOLDS, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
70 and 71, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C.
Established Ten Years. Member of Mining Exchange.
Messrs. THOMAS and KEANE'S "Mining Financial Circular" is now being prepared, and will contain information respecting the undermentioned mines:—
Rose and Chiverton United, Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes),
Stray Park, Wheal Chiverton,
West Wheal Kitty, East Carn Brea,
Great Retallack, West Wheal Seton,
East Caradon, Cargoll,
Chiverton Moor, Great Wheal Vor,
North Crofty, and other mines.
Particulars also concerning other branches of industry.—Applications to be addressed to J. B. REYNOLDS, 70 and 71, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C.
Forwarded gratis on application.
Bankers: City Bank.

ROSE AND CHIVERTON UNITED.—A ground plan and section are now on view at the offices of the company, as well as a special report of Capt. Hancock, of Polberro. Both of these can be inspected on application, and copies of his report, and another special report, be forwarded on receipt of stamps value 2s. 6d.
70 and 71, Bishopsgate-street Within, London.

ROSEWALL HILL AND RANSOM UNITED MINES.—WANTED, FOR CASH, any part of FIVE HUNDRED SHARES. State lowest price.—Apply to JAMES J. HARVEY, Esq., No. 33, King-street, Cheapside, E.C.—31st May, 1867.

MESSRS. THOMAS AND KEANE, MINING FINANCIAL AGENTS AND SHAREBROKERS, beg to announce to their clients and the public that they have OPENED their NEW OFFICES at ST. GEORGE'S CHAMBERS, ALBERT SQUARE, MANCHESTER.
Messrs. THOMAS and KEANE'S "Mining Financial Circular" (post free) is published on the first of each month, and should be consulted by all persons desirous of making sound and profitable investments in mining property.
Bankers: Manchester and County Bank, Manchester.

WALTER TREGELLAS, 122, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, E.C., DEALS IN ALL DIVIDEND AND SOUND PROGRESSIVE MINE SHARES, either for cash or the fortnightly settlement at close market prices.
Has BUSINESS in Carn Brea, East Caradon, West Tolgus, West Chiverton, Chiverton Moor, South Crofty, Great Vor, Wheal Grenville, and all the Brazil Gold Mines.
WALTER TREGELLAS is a BUYER of any part of 30 Ding Dong shares. Sellers will please name the lowest price for cash on receipt of transfer.
Bankers: Alliance Bank.

MR. EDWARD BREWIS again recommends two or three mines for a great rise in price, and equal to Don Pedro North del Rey, which have risen in four months from 18s. 6d. to £3½, and his clients can now secure their profits, if desirable. Particulars on application. Business at close prices in all stocks and shares having a market value.
Bankers: National Bank, Old Broad-street, London.
8, Warfield-court, Bank, E.C., London.

MR. G. D. SANDY, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
No. 48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C., TRANSACTS BUSINESS IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF STOCK EXCHANGE SECURITIES, MINING AND FINANCIAL ENTERPRISES, at close market prices.
BUYER of Rosewarne Consols.
BUSINESS in Bottle Hill, East Bottle Hill, New Lovell, Grambler and St. Aubyn, Drake Walls, West Drake Walls, Great North Downs, Wheal Uny, and South Grenville.
Correct Daily Price List may be had on application.
Money advanced to any amount on legitimate stocks and shares.
References exchanged.

JAMES SCOTT AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS,
1, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
All Stock Exchange securities dealt in at close market prices for cash or the bi-monthly settlement. References given.
JAMES SCOTT and Co. have SPECIAL BUSINESS in East and West Caradon, East Lovell, East Wheal Russell, North Crofty, Frank Mills, Drake Walls, Prosper United, Prince of Wales, New Trelawny, Anglo-Brazilian, Don Pedro North del Rey, Pestarena, Chontales, and Frontino and Bolivia shares.

MR. D. STICKLAND, M.E., having had upwards of 40 years' mining experience in Cornwall, several years of which he has had the entire management of mines therein, enables him to GIVE GOOD ADVICE thereon.
Mining, Railway, and other Shares bought, sold, or exchanged. Shares for sale in mines and quarries that will pay 15 to 20 per cent. per annum.
Offices, 5, Finsbury-street, London, E.C.

TO LANDED PROPRIETORS AND MINING COMPANIES.—WANTED, by a Person 34 years of age, of gentlemanly address, a SITUATION, either home or abroad. Is thoroughly conversant with accounts, is a practical mapper, dialler, and surveyor, and has a good practical knowledge of mining. First-class references.—Address, "B. B." Post-office, Gunnislake Cornwall.

Mr. WILD seconded the motion. He said that the heads of the agreement were laid before the Attorney-General and Mr. Bulter, and the draft came back from them but slightly differing from that prepared by this company, showing that the desire of the directors was to act in perfect *bona fide* towards the shareholders of the railway company. He then warmly echoed the sentiments of the Chairman, and put an end to.

Mr. VILLESBOISNET thought the coal was as good now as it ever was, and that the Chairman and board had acted rightly in putting an end to the proposed agreement. He went over the figures in the engineer's report, saying that he

gathered therefrom that the mine was properly opened out, and all care had been taken to secure that the air in the mine should be of a pure and good quality, which was a great consideration, as a hot climate. He wished to know, however, whether the measurement of the mine had been taken from the plan furnished by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, or those furnished by the own mining capitalists. He owned that he would rather treat with the Great Indian Peninsula Company than any other, because they were neighbours.

Mr. ADLEY thought the wisest thing possible had been done in putting an end to the contract with the Great Indian Peninsula Company, and congratulated the directors upon having adopted the course mentioned.

The CHAIRMAN, in reply to the various speakers, said that the figures were taken from the measurements supplied by their own mining capitalists, and from the fortnightly reports furnished by them to the board. Taken generally, those measurements showed that, at least, about 446,000 tons of coal had been opened out, so that the company was perfectly justified in contracting to supply 500,000 tons. He thought the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company would awake to the fact that they had made a very great mistake. If the railway did not make a contract with this company for a supply of coal eighteen months or two years, at least, before they wanted the coal they must contract in this country, so as to send it out at least 18 months before they wanted it. The tendency of price was upwards, and from all he could gather, and from the negotiations now pending with capitalists, the company would be in that position, in respect to other engagements, that it would be unable to supply the Great Indian Peninsula Company with coal. (Cheers.) As to the question of a call, he trusted it would be possible for the directors to carry on the company the same as if the railway had carried out its engagements, without making any call upon the proprietors.

The motion for the adoption of the report was put, and carried unanimously. Mr. BULLOCK then moved "That this meeting desires to express its entire confidence in the Chairman and directors, and pledges itself to support their policy, and offers to them its best thanks for the business-like manner in which they have conducted the affairs of the company." He had but very few observations to make, beyond enforcing the fact that at such a period it was essential that they should be unanimous, and pull together, and support the board. He thought the tendency of both coal and freights was upwards, and that the railway, though very coy just now, would be wooing them shortly, because they would awake to the fact that they had made a great mistake.

Mr. VILLESBOISNET seconded the motion. It had, he said, his heartiest approval. He was glad the contract had been put an end to, because he considered it one of the most one-sided he had ever read.

The motion was put, and carried unanimously, and the CHAIRMAN briefly returned thanks.

The retiring directors, Major-General Dowling and Mr. W. Foster, were unanimously re-elected, as were also Messrs. Waddell and Co., the retiring auditors, and the proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the Chairman.

MINERAL RIGHTS ASSOCIATION.

The first general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Austinfriars, on Thursday.

Mr. PARKE PITTAR in the chair.

The report of the directors reminded the shareholders of the unprecedented state of panic and depression that had prevailed almost from the date the company was established, on the part of the board more than usual caution and prudence. The safety of the funds in hand was of more consequence than the possible interest to be derived from them; and notwithstanding that the company's bankers were among those who succumbed to the great pressure of the times, no loss whatever had been sustained. A considerable sum in silver bullion had to be remitted to Central America, in case the agents of the company should require it there for the purchase of mineral properties, while at the height of the panic a large amount was deposited at the Bank of England, so that for a time no interest could be received on a large portion of the funds; and, again, for some months past the rate of interest has been very low. For these reasons the amount realised for interest on the unemployed capital of the company has not been so large as it would have been under ordinary circumstances. The directors had in view, in the first instance, the acquisition of certain gold mining properties in Central America, which they had been led to believe were of great value. They accordingly arranged with one of their colleagues, accompanied by a well-known mining engineer, to proceed to that country for the purpose of examining these properties, the result of which was that it was undesirable that any of them should be purchased. Subsequently a conditional contract was entered into for the purchase of a gold mining property in California, which was considered to be of a most promising character, but after a careful examination by the agents of the company, it appeared that the property was of too limited an extent to justify the completion of the contract. Much time was necessarily occupied in the above investigations, and it is, therefore, only very recently that your directors have been able to turn their attention to other channels for the investment of the capital. Many properties in this country and elsewhere have been since then brought before your directors, some of which have been visited and examined, and while of these several have appeared undesirable to acquire, others of a promising character are still under investigation. In the meantime, acting on their own opinion, and at the suggestion of some of the largest shareholders, they have invested a portion of the funds in the purchase of interests in several established companies which hold out prospects of early success, some of which have already risen in value, and are likely to further advance. The assets amount to £22,751. 18. 8d., which includes the sum of £3,000 on deposit bearing interest, and £2,291. 18. 8d. in bills of the Consolidated Bank, due on June 1; while it may be added there are no liabilities beyond what are contingent from the investments made, but which do not exceed a total of £3000. The directors might, no doubt, have employed the funds in hand in the purchase of undeveloped properties, and thereby not only have locked up the capital for an indefinite period, but also incurred further liabilities; considering, however, the state of financial matters during the past year, they think they may be excused if they have erred on the side of caution. The expenses necessarily incurred in establishing the company, and in making various important investigations, have been considerable, but should be taken into consideration that valuable experience has thus been gained for the guidance of future operations. The directors having learnt that several of the shareholders feel some anxiety as to further calls, take this opportunity of publicly stating that they have resolved not to enter into any engagements that will involve liability beyond the amount already paid up, without the express consent of a general meeting. In conclusion, the directors express their conviction that having regard to the various objects authorised by the prospectus and the Memorandum of Association, and taking into consideration the present unusually advantageous time for acquiring properties and investments, and the prospective improvement likely to take place in affairs generally, together with the experience which the board has gained from the past, this company is capable of being made to realise large profits; and should they retain the confidence and support of the shareholders, they have no doubt that the results of their proceedings in the ensuing year will show that their expectations are well founded.

The CHAIRMAN said he rose to propose that the report of the directors and balance-sheet be received and adopted, with the confident anticipation that the explanations he was about to give of the manner in which the directors had acted since the constitution of the company would dispel the misapprehensions which appeared to exist among some of the shareholders. They were all aware that this company was established soon after the publication of the fabulous resources of the Chontales gold fields, when it was imagined that valuable properties in that district could be obtained upon exceedingly favourable terms. The first object, therefore, of the directors was to find persons in whom they could confidently carry out any financial arrangements that might be necessary, and at the same time competent to investigate and report upon the value and capabilities of mineral properties. Accordingly, Capt. Watson, R.N., accompanied by Capt. Barratt, a practical miner, proceeded to the Chontales gold fields, where they found that the extraordinary reports published in this country of the value of the mines had so raised their purchasable price out there that the terms asked were of the most extraordinary kind, and consequently, Capt. Watson exercised a wise discretion in advising the directors to abandon the idea of directing their attention to Nicaragua. At that time a valuable property situated in California was offered to the company, and, from the reports received, the directors had reason to believe it would prove to be very good. They placed themselves in communication with Mr. John Arthur Phillips, a well-known authority upon such matters, who agreed to investigate the property; and, as Captain Barratt was at that time at Chontales, which was only a few days sail from Colorado, the directors thought it advisable that he should also proceed to investigate the property in question; but the result was that, although favourable reports were given, still the directors did not deem it judicious to further extend the matter. Phillips reported that the property was of other property, but as the owners wanted \$60,000 for only a part interest in it the directors did not think they were justified in employing the funds of the company in such a way, or to incur such a responsibility. The directors finding that great expense was incurred in investigating properties abroad, thought that properties at home could be investigated with equal advantage to the company, and certainly at less expense. There were some iron ore mines in the Cleveland district that had been brought under the consideration of the board, but it being found there was a margin of not more than 1s. per ton profit, the directors did not consider that sufficient to justify them in acquiring the property. A property in Ayrshire, about which the most extravagant statements were made, was also investigated, but it was found to be comparatively worthless. After that, the directors were introduced by a shareholder now present to a property in South Wales, but, upon examination, it was abandoned. Mr. Darlington took a favourable view of it in the first instance, but it was not always a question of the amount of mineral in a property so much as the means and facilities for its conveyance and transit to market. After Mr. Darlington visited it, he expressed a desire that an engineer having a knowledge of the locality should be called in, whose report would not only be of great assistance to the directors, but would be of great further with it. That brought the time up to within two months of the present meeting. Various other properties had been brought before the directors, but they were in abeyance until the result of this meeting was known. He trusted the shareholders would give the board credit for having exercised discretion and judgment in their past proceedings, which would be accepted as an evidence of what they were likely to do in the future. (Hear, hear.) Adverting to the balance-sheet, he stated that he had no doubt the item for broker's charges had been observed. It was a usual item, and in their case certainly not so very excessive. The item under the head of "investing account" could not be considered exorbitant when the investigations that had been made were considered, nor did he think the amount of £750 for directors' remuneration, rent, salaries, &c., for 12 months could be regarded as extravagant. As to the item "Investments in sundry established companies," he might say if those investments had been made with the intention of merely speculation, he (the Chairman) would be the first to oppose such a proceeding. (Hear, hear.) But having capital at command, surely the directors could not do better than to exercise the power given them under the Articles of Association, by taking advantage of the depressed state of the market to secure an interest in undertakings which, from the peculiar facilities the board had of obtaining information, they knew possessed the elements of early profits. (Hear, hear.) Those investments had been of a comparatively small amount; but, as the auditors had stated in their report "that on examining the assets, amounting to £22,751. 18. 8d., they considered it desirable to ascertain as nearly as possible the present value of your investments in sundry established companies, in which the sum of £3141. 18s. 3d. had been invested; and they found that whereas in one instance the value of the investment had decreased, yet in the others it had increased, and they were of opinion that this was worth upwards of £3000." (Hear, hear.) It had been said that the directors had now no object in view, and had no plan of

operations; but he could assure the meeting they had a very feasible plan of operations. They could take advantage of, and turn to a very good profit, the faults and misfortunes of others, for they all knew that many sound properties were brought to grief from reckless management, many more from want of sufficient capital to fully develop them; and the board were in a position at any moment to take advantage of these circumstances, when it could be done in a way that would act very beneficially to the shareholders of the Mineral Rights Association. (Hear, hear.) The directors could have no object in view but the promotion of the best interests of the association. Himself and one friend held about one-eighth of the shares, so that he had great personal interest in the success of the enterprise. He was aware that a proposition was about to be made for the dissolution of the company, and if the directors were to consult their own personal convenience, and were desirous of being relieved of much anxiety and responsibility, they would probably accede with such a proposition; but having accepted the office, they would continue to faithfully discharge the duties pertaining thereto, however responsible and arduous they might be, so long as they retained the confidence of the majority of the shareholders; but, on the other hand, the board would not oppose any proposition for the dissolution of the company if wished by a majority of the shareholders. Having expressed his confidence in the ultimate success of the enterprise, he concluded by moving that the report of the directors and balance-sheet be received and adopted.

Mr. WILLIAMSON seconded the proposition, and in doing so stated that the directors were entitled to the cordial thanks of the shareholders for the prudent way in which they had conserved the assets during a period of such unparalleled financial and commercial distrust and ruin.

Mr. G. BATTERS considered the directors were entitled to the best thanks of the shareholders, and if the directors could show that they had good reasons for believing they could make the company a success, they were entitled to the hearty support of every shareholder.

Mr. ALLEYNE said the directors were entitled to the continued confidence of the shareholders, if for no other reason than that they had not entered into any reckless speculative enterprise, but results had shown that their undeviating aim had been to promote the permanent interests of the company.

Mr. DAUKES supported the proposition from the chair.

Mr. E. COOKE certainly thought the company should be dissolved if the directors did not show that they had some satisfactory basis for a continuance.

Mr. GIBBARD thought the company should be dissolved, for there appeared to be little chance of the remaining assets, which amounted to about 15s. per share, being made worth 20s.

Mr. PETER WATSON said he was one of those who had signed the requisition some time since for the convening of a meeting to consider the propriety of dissolving the company; and although, next to the Chairman, he was the largest shareholder, he was still of the same opinion, if the directors had not in view some legitimate investments in really good property.

Mr. P. WATSON seconded the proposition, and in doing so stated that Mr. BATTERS and Mr. AVENS advocated the dissolution of the company, the motion adopting the report and balance-sheet was put and carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN stated that the particulars of two or three desirable properties were before the directors, which seemed likely to produce very satisfactory results. —Mr. J. BATTERS moved that the meeting should be adjourned for three weeks, for the purpose of obtaining the decision of the shareholders as to the desirability of dissolving the company. —Mr. H. EMANUEL seconded the proposition; but the feeling of a large portion of the meeting being against it, it was not pressed.

The CHAIRMAN pledged himself, on the part of the board, that no call should be made without the express sanction of the shareholders, and that the next general meeting should be held in about six months hence, to report progress.

Messrs. Brandt, and Ledbury and Co., were appointed auditors. A vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors terminated the proceedings.

GREAT BARRIER LAND, HARBOUR, AND MINING CO.

The tenth ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, Austinfriars, on Tuesday, —Colonel BAZALGETTE in the chair.

Mr. J. H. MURCHISON (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting.

The report of the directors (an abstract of which appeared in last week's Journal) was taken as read. It stated that the property of the company consists of 26,105 acres, of which 5195 have been cleared and partially cleared; 116 head of cattle, 1657 sheep, the saw-mill, 2900 fully paid-up shares in the Otea Company, and the royalty of 1-20th on the ore sold from the Otea Copper Mine; but little hope can be entertained of the successful development of the resources of the property without fresh capital being raised, and an energetic and efficient manager to direct the spot, with ample funds at command. Recent advice from the colony report that considerable tracts of land on the Great Barrier Island, lying south of the company's property, have, during the past year, been taken up. The influx of population likely to result from the purchase of these allotments cannot but exercise a favourable influence on the value of this company's property, by creating a demand for farm produce, and by tending to the establishment of more frequent communication with Auckland, the want of which has hitherto greatly impeded the business of the company.

The CHAIRMAN moved the report and balance-sheet be received and adopted. Mr. P. WRIGHT seconded the proposition; and in reply to questions from different shareholders, stated that debentures amounting to 10,000, was the total issued, although power was given to the directors to issue 20,000, worth, with the authority of a special meeting. There was no doubt that a further considerable outlay must be incurred to make the various resources of the property productive, but he much questioned the policy of incurring that expenditure just now. The more immediately important point was the shareholders to consider the supply of timber of the company at the least possible expense until such time as financial and commercial affairs in Auckland improved, so that the company's resources could be remuneratively developed by an extension of the scale of operations. As to the value of the company's lands, he thought there was some reason to hope that the step recently taken by the Government in not granting any more land-leases would tend to bring about an increased value for the land. It was also satisfactory to know that land in the Great Barrier Island was now being sought after.

Mr. ANDREW asked if any sort of estimate could be given as to the value of the company's land? —Mr. WRIGHT explained that any estimate would be but conjectural.

Mr. ANDREW suggested the propriety of adjourning the meeting until the directors had received the land returns up to December.

Mr. WRIGHT could not see what possible advantage would result from such information, inasmuch as certainly not more than 100 additional acres had been cleared. —Mr. PARKE PITTAR was of opinion that the most judicious course for them to pursue was to allow the whole company to be put in a position to carry out their best way to carry on the company at the least possible expense until such time as financial and commercial affairs in Auckland improved, so that the company's resources could be remuneratively developed by an extension of the scale of operations.

Mr. WRIGHT said there was no doubt that the saw-mill one year in good work would pull them through all their difficulties.

Mr. MOXON said that in the event of a demand for timber springing up in or about Auckland, which it was not unreasonable to suppose would be the case when the commerce of the place improved, the company would be at once placed in a position of profit, from the fact that upon their property there was an almost illimitable supply of timber of the most valuable description.

Mr. WRIGHT said if the Otea Company paid them the balance of their purchase-money it would place the Great Barrier Company in a comfortable financial position. —Mr. PARKE PITTAR, in reply to a question, said he did not apprehend there would be any difficulty in obtaining a renewal of the debentures, being in most cases held by the shareholders.

After further discussion, it was arranged that information upon certain points, more particularly as to the land returns, should be obtained from Mr. Allom, the manager, and that a special meeting should be convened upon the receipt of such information.

The retiring directors were re-elected, and Mr. Bazalgette was re-appointed the auditor.

Mr. PARKE PITTAR, referring to the Otea Copper Company, stated there was no question about the quantity nor the quality of the ore, the only question was how to get the necessary capital.

A vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman and directors for the continuance of their unremunerated services. The meeting then separated.

WEST CANADA MINING COMPANY.

The ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, Queen-street-place, yesterday.

Mr. W. GLADSTONE in the chair.

The SECRETARY read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the directors, of which the subjoined is an abstract:—

It is with great regret that the directors have to announce that the depressed state of the copper market during the past year very seriously interfered with the profits of this undertaking. The quantity of ore shipped from the Wellington and Huron Bay Mines in 1866 was 2830 tons, of an average assay of about 28 per cent. of fine copper, against 2844 tons of 21½ per cent. assay in 1865, thus the quantity of fine copper contained in the ore of last year was equal to an increase of 195 tons of ore over the quantity for 1865. It will be observed by the statement of accounts for the 12 months ending Dec. 31 that the amount at which last year's ore is credited in the costs and returns account is £9,319. 1s. 3d., and that the profit resulting from the same is £621. 16s. 2d. Adding to this the sums of £224. 0s. 6d. received for rents at the Bruce Mines, and £126. 15s. for wharfage, and the total profit for the year is £1452. 11s. 8d. This result, it must be confessed, is very different from what was anticipated, but the diminution of the profit may be said to have arisen chiefly from the unfortunate condition of the copper market, and the low prices which have so long ruled, as had the same only did the company, therefore, suffer most materially in the value obtained for its produce, but very great delay was met with in endeavouring to dispose of some large parcels of ore which were forwarded to New York, and which at length had to be transhipped to Liverpool, after the American market had been repeatedly, but vainly, tried for the sale of the same. The effect of the above state of affairs was not only to disappoint the directors in their expectation of being able to pay a dividend last autumn, but to compel them to obtain temporary loans from the company's bankers and others to enable them to carry on the current operations. In order to enable them to do so, the directors deemed it right in January last, in virtue of the authority given them by the Articles of Association, to borrow the sum of 10,000, on the security of mortgage bonds of the company, bearing interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum. The following sums have been transferred from the profit and loss account on Dec. 31 last—£3000, to real estate sinking fund, and £2000, to reserve fund. The details given in Capt. Plummer's report as to the state of the mines are so full and complete that little need be added here. It will be noticed with satisfaction that the lode below the barren floor, or fault, which was met with in the Wellington Mine is again becoming productive, and the seam seems to be every reason to believe that a considerable supply of ore may be maintained for a long time to come.

The operations at the Bruce Mine have been carried on during the past year on a certain limited scale of expenditure, and some small parcels of ore have been obtained from this portion of the company's property. As the rate of return is yet, however, so far from covering the cost of opening up this mine, the

directors contemplate, in view of the present position of the company, making some further restriction in the rate of outlay there.

In conclusion, the directors would remark that although the past year's results may occasion disappointment, they yet feel that the fair improvement of the copper market would enable the company again to make good profits. All the mines have suffered severely from the low prices which have so long ruled, and this undertaking has not been an exception. It must be hoped that the price of these mines. Every effort will be made to carry on the company's operations as economically as possible, and with this view, and by way of example, the directors have diminished their own fees by one-half. Experiments will also be made in regard to smelting the ore, which it is hoped may result in the being enabled to adopt that process with advantage, and by reducing the cost of the produce to effect a great saving in the cost of bringing it to market. The directors regret that they cannot now declare any dividend, but they trust that when the shipments of ore, which have now commenced, shall have been received, the company's finances will be so much improved as to admit of the distribution of profits.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that the report was not all that could be wished, but the directors were doing all in their power, and under the best advice, to reduce the expenditure to the minimum. Their position was entirely due to the low price of copper; they had been selling at 1s. 6d. per ton instead of 19s., and this could not go on, as the present price was too low for most mines to go on at all. It may be remembered that in 1866 the company made a difference in profit of 3000. They had spent some money on the Bruce Mine, and were doing all they could to limit the outlay to the utmost. Last year they had had a market in America, which this year they had been compelled to tranship to Liverpool. He concluded by moving the adoption of the report.

Mr. HILL complained that the report of the directors was not printed but had now been three years in course of development, and the appearance was not so encouraging as they should be.

The CHAIRMAN did not agree with that opinion as to the mine; and with regard to the publication of the report of the directors—that report was, in fact, merely a summary of the accounts from the other side, which had been already placed in the shareholders' hands.

Mr. JOHN PHILLIPS was much gratified to find that it was intended to attend to the smelting. This was very different even to the case of the Otea Company—it was not a question of 10s. per ton freight, but of 5s. per ton. They were, of course, disappointed at not having received the dividend, but he considered the explanation satisfactory, for, beyond question, the difference in the copper market was equal to a difference of 20 to 25 per cent.

The report and accounts were then unanimously carried, and upon the proposition of Mr. R. McALLAN, seconded by Mr. HILL, Mr. J. H. MURCHISON, Mr. W. Gladstone were re-elected directors. Mr. Joseph George was then re-elected auditor, and 25 guineas voted to him as remuneration. The usual complimentary votes to the Chairman and directors terminated the proceedings.

DON PEDRO NORTH DEL REY GOLD MINING COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, yesterday, —Mr. HENRY HAYMEN in the chair.

Mr. JOHN E. DAWSON (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, as follows:—

"Notice is hereby given, that an extraordinary general meeting of the company will be held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Friday, the 1st of May, 1867, at 12 o'clock, to authorise the directors to pay an interim dividend of 15 per cent. on the profits of the year ending March 31, 1867."

The CHAIRMAN said it would be remembered that when he last had the pleasure of addressing the proprietors, some three months since, he gave it as his opinion that the board would be able at the meeting, in May, to declare an interim dividend of at least 2s. per share, making the amount payable that paid during 1866. He could assure them that it was with the gratification they found their ideas as to the working of the property had been small compared with the actual results. The shareholders, by the alliance of the small amount standing to the credit of profit and loss, including the amount carried from the previous account, was no less than 12,365, or at the rate of about 90 per cent. per annum. It therefore, became a serious question to the board whether, looking at the fact that the board had this sum of money in hand, and that the profits were certainly increasing from month to month, they should not take upon themselves the responsibility of calling the shareholders together, instead of declaring a dividend at the half-yearly meeting. He was quite aware that some gentlemen were inclined to think that something more than 1s. 6d. per share should be declared, but he trusted the proprietors would look at the matter in the same light as the directors. They considered that two classes of gentlemen to deal with in the company—that is, those who were speculators, who looked to the real value of the property, and the results were likely to be derived in the future, and likewise, to a certain extent, the speculative, who bought from time to time. He trusted he might be excused for stating that the directors had gone out of their way in calling the present meeting to declare a quarterly dividend, for he did not wish to divide the money they need not have called the proprietors together until June next. Taking, however, all circumstances into consideration, he most cordially adopted the recommendation of the directors, and declared a dividend of 15s. per share. (Hear, hear.) Since the directors had determined to recommend the amount of dividend, they had received a letter from their agents at Liverpool (Messrs. Bramley Moore and Co.)—a copy of which was immediately sent to the Stock Exchange and the various newspapers—which stated that they received from Lisbon the following:—

"We have this morning received a telegram from Lisbon, with Rio de Janeiro, the 8th instant, and your directors will be glad to hear that the steamer due on Friday or Saturday, at Southampton, showing an increase of 15 per cent. over March."

That was most satisfactory, because it informed them that, so far as they could see, the April arrivals had considerably exceeded those of March, and also considerable increase in the amount of profit. He had been asked by some shareholders to give some idea upon the present position of the company for the entire year, and in reply thereto he might state that, supposing the resolution he was about to propose, of 15s. per share, would be carried forward, which, added to the estimated profit of 7000, for the month of April, an estimate based on the remittance of 24,000 oltavas, advised by telegram before alluded to, would leave an available balance of 12,000, for the quarter. Therefore, providing for any temporary variation that might occur, he considered he might safely state that the board would be able to recommend an interim dividend of 15s. per share, being upwards of 25 per cent. per annum, free of income tax, as is hereby declared, for the year ending March 31, 1867. —Mr. WILDE briefly seconded the proposition.

Mr. VILLESBOISNET stated that he had listened with much satisfaction to the lucid and satisfactory statement of the Chairman; but he (Mr. Villesboisnet) had, as usual, one little hole to pick, and that was the increase in the cost. He hoped the directors would not lose sight of the necessity of paying Capt. Treloar to restrict the expenditure to the lowest possible point compatible with the efficient development of the property.

The CHAIRMAN said that the directors had not lost sight of the present increase in the monthly expenditure, but at the same time an increase of 15 per cent. produce necessarily incurred an increased cost.

The resolution declaring an interim dividend of 15s. 6d. per share was carried unanimously. A cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors terminated the proceedings.

DYFNGWM MINING COMPANY.

A meeting of shareholders was held at 20, St. Helen's-place, on Friday, May 24,—Sir CLAUDE E. SCOTT, Bart., in the chair.

After reading the notice of meeting, which was for ordinary business, and special to consider a proposal to remodel the company, to resolve proposals to sell the property, to forfeit shares, &c., it became evident that a body of dissentients to the controlling power of the concern was, for the first time during the last seven years, present, and that a change would be introduced.

A report of the late manager (Mr. Edward Davies) was put forward and read when Mr. Balcombe enquired the date of their manager's resignation.

Mr. BALCOMBE did not consider it decent that, nearly three months after the retirement, the company should have foisted upon it such a report; he moved, and it was carried unanimously—"That the said report be not received; but that the weekly reports of the working agent (Captain Hancock) be received. On this being done, a report by the same agent, made June 22, 1866, was read for and read, and this was followed by the special report of Capt. John of Llywernog (obtained at Mr. Balcombe's expense, and published in the Journal of May 18).

The accounts showed a debit balance of 9011. Resolutions were passed obliging absolutely forfeited 506 shares in arrears of call, making a call of 1s. per share, anticipated to realise 11641, payable on June 15, when a most momentous and somewhat irregular discussion ensued, in which Mr. Kelly, Mr. Balcombe, Mr. Young ("Ex-Officio" of our columns), Mr. Hadley, Mr. Begbie, of Dublin, Mr. Cobb, Mr. Child, Mr. Baker, and others took part. It was elicited that Mr. John Taylor and Sons had been in treaty with the secretary for the purchase of the mine for 50000, such sum to be expended in further explorations.

Mr. John Bright, M.P., the owner of the adjoining mine (Dylife), was willing to treat for the purchase of the entire, and suggesting an offer.

Mr. EDWARD DAVIES, in reply to an enquiry from Mr. Balcombe, said that the 60 had been driven upwards of 50 fms. west of the disjunctured fault, which attention had been drawn by Capt. John Davis, and that it was put not to sell. The case of the Rhoswyddol Mines was feeling, which was the same office was knocked and sold for about the value of the mine to which it was attached to be in profitable working condition, and in reference to the Rhoswyddol Mines, the late manager, admitted that the Rhoswyddol Mine belonged to his friends, and that they would meet on the next day to declare the first dividend.

At length, after a sitting of 4½ hours, the following resolution was carried:—"That having been furnished with information as to the condition and capability of the mine, from the reports of the present manager (Capt. Hancock)

Agent for the National Steam Boiler Insurance Company (Limited),
Leases of several good Coal, Lead, and Slate Properties for sale.

BRITISH MINES.

upper ore. We anticipate to have about 2 ft. of capel before the main part of the lode is reached.

swts. of lead per fathom. The same level, driving north, is very promising for lead, and ground easy for progress.—Boundry Shaft: The 60 yard level

... The 65 west to drive by six men, on the south part of the ...
... month at 12¢ per fm.; lode 4 ft. wide, worth 50¢ per fm.; the north part ...

therefore procrastinating investors must lose no time in at once buying. It is a difficult thing to state which shares are the best when a *furor* is on; but it is not so now, when many mines are imminent for a blaze; therefore, I at once recommend CHIVERTON MOOR shares being bought for a certain rise; the price is

any former meeting. The lead ore sold during the past quarter realized 1395/ 10s.

Prince of Wales shares opened very firm on Monday morning at 2½, buyers, and were then made a little flatter by market operations, and a "limb" of the cross-course, but they soon rallied again, and after large transactions leave off 56s. to 58s. A telegram from the agent states that the lode in the 45, west of the cross-course, is worth 50% per fathom; and Captain Gifford adds in the telegram "*believe our reports*," as though he anticipated adverse reports would be circulated on the market on settling-day, as it was known to be a heavy "bear" account (many hundreds of shares, we understand, have not yet been delivered), and desperate efforts would be made to get down the price. The points in operation at the mine are valued by the report at 260% per fathom. West Prince of Wales shares have been enquired for at 10s. to 12s. 6d., and the prospects of the mine are reported such as are likely to create some attention for the mine very shortly. Sinking will be commenced at once on the course of the Prince of Wales lode. Clifford Amalgamated, 4 to 4½; Cook's Kitchen, 9½ to 10; Devon Great Consols, 400 to 420, and in demand; East Bassett, 15s to 17½; East Caradon, 5½ to 5½; East Lovell, 8 to 8½; East Russell, 2½ to 2½; East Wheal Greville, 2½ to 2½. Wheal Bullion 18 to 20; at the meeting the accounts showed a loss on two months' operation of 159% 6s. 7d., and a balance against adventurers of 103% 9d. The value of the different points of operation in the aggregate is 140% per fathom, and from present appearances the returns will greatly increase in the next two months. Grambler and St. Aubyn, 4 to 4½; Great Laxey, 17½ to 18½. Great Retallack shares have been flat at 3½ to 4; the report not quite so good. Great Wheal Vor, 17 to 18; Marke Valley, 4½ to 4½; Mineral Rights, 8s. to 10s.; North Crofty 4 to 4½; North Treskerby, 1½ to 1½; Providence Mines, 30 to 32; Rosewall Hill and Ransom United, 40s. to 42s. 6d.; South Caradon 340 to 360; South Crofty, 17 to 18; Tincroft, 13 to 14; West Seton 140 to 145; Wheal Bassett, 67½ to 72½; Wheal Grenville, 15s. to 20s.; Wheal Mary Ann, 14 to 15; Wheal Seton, 11½ to 11½.

On the Stock Exchange the excitement for Gold Mining Shares still continues, and prices have considerably advanced, especially Don Pedro, on the telegram from Lisbon advising 24,000 oia. at closing prices being—Don Pedro, 3 to 3½ prem.; Anglo-Brazilian, ½ to 1 prem.; Pestarena, ½ to 1 prem.; Rossa Grande, ½ to 1; St. John del Rey, 60 to 62; Chontales in demand, at ½ dis. to par; United Mexican, 1½ to 2½, the last advices being more favourable. Anglo-Italian, ½ to 1 prem.; Allamillos, ½ to 1½; Panuncillo, ½ to 1; Kapunda, ½ to 1; Yudanamatuna, 1 to 1½; Frontino and Bolivian 7-16ths to 9-16ths: English and Australian Copper, 11-16ths to 13-16ths; Port Phillip, 13-16ths to 15-16ths. West Chiverton are very firm and in demand, at 65 to 66, ex div.; Chiverton are firmer, at 64 to 63; Chiverton Moors close at 4½ to 5. Prices of Wales, 55s. 6d. to 56s. 6d.; the prospects of the mine are very good. Great Laxey steady, at 17½ to 18½; North Chiverton, 4 to 4½; Westminster shares enquired for. The mine has been drained by the old engine, and the new engine will be set to work in June when good results are confidently expected. The market closes in

IRISH MINE SHARE MARKET.—The expectation that the Bank of England rate of discount would be lowered without much delay has the effect of temporarily checking the buoyancy of our share market, but the telegraphic information, just received, of that expectation having been realised by a reduction of the official minimum rate of 2½ per cent. will, no doubt, produce reanimation, and a slight improvement in prices. Wicklow Copper Mining Company's shares have abandoned their usual steadiness, for a smart advance from 212. 2s. 6d., last week's buyers' quotation, to 227. 12s. 6d., or a total rise of 10s. per share (27. 10s. paid). Mining Company of Ireland shares have improved again to the extent of 5s., having been down at 177. 5s. (77. paid). Connors are firm at last week's prices for cash, at 16s. Of Carysfort, in addition to the recent dealings in fully paid-up shares, some purchases have also been made of shares of 20s. paid, which were taken at 5s. per share, leaving off firm. For Killaloe Slate Quarry shares (20s. paid), ineffectual enquiries were made at 11s. per share. Many of our readers will hear with interest

regret of the death, on the 24th inst., of Mr. Evan Hopkins, C.E. F.G.S. After his several engagements in Mexican and other foreign mines, as consulting mining engineer, he was of late years more thought of in Ireland, and, therefore, his loss will be felt more here than elsewhere in the United Kingdom. His patrons will find it difficult to fill the void his death has created—not because there are not others who would understand mining just as well, but because a few of the professional mining engineers and itinerant mine reviewers can be relied upon for that strictly honest truthfulness which was the one great distinguishing feature in Mr. Hopkins's qualification as a judge of mining enterprises. His practical successes in Ireland were but few, if any. Carried away by his undoubted, highly scientific theories on terrestrial physics, magnetism, &c., he must often have passed over minor local influences and indications which could not escape the notice of an intelligent practical or daily observers of a particular locality. Mine proprietors or shareholders are, however, but too often most unreasonable in their expectations of the performance of a mining engineer. We have heard it said by Mr. Hopkins himself that in some important instances he was called upon to fix the percentage of profits to be realised for a given amount of expenditure, and that the fact of his declining to commit himself on such an egregiously absurd question, his report otherwise very favourable, was construed as decidedly adverse. Capitalists, influenced by such and similar follies, lose their money; they have only themselves to blame, and not mining in general, which will have more to complain of them than they of it. L. Capitalists and mine proprietors expect no unreasonable assurances as to the ultimate success of certain appearances which a mining engineer considers deserving exploration, and let the mining engineer be a man of good scientific as well as practical qualifications, and, above all, be of a character which shall be a guarantee against deliberate misrepresentations, and the blank made by the much-regretted loss of Mr. Evan Hopkins will not remain unfilled; but it will be long ere we shall find a scientific man, qualified by equally extensive knowledge and experience in all important mining districts, at home and abroad, so thoroughly convinced and so energetic in his advocacy of the importance of Ireland as a field for profitable mining enterprise.

At Truro Ticketing, on Thursday, 2370 tons of ore were sold, realising 13,290*l.* 17*s.* The particulars of the sale were:—Average standard, 107*l.* 15*s.*; average produce, 7½; average price per ton, 5*l.* 12*s.*; quantity of fine copper, 183 tons 17 cwt*s.* The following are the particulars of the sales during the past month:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Per ton.	Per unit.	Ore copper.
Apr. 25.....	1866	1103 <i>l.</i> 0	7½	5 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i>	13 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i>	68 <i>l.</i> 10
May 2.....	2285	107 <i>l.</i> 10	7½	5 <i>l.</i> 10	13 <i>s.</i> 9	68 <i>l.</i> 10
" 9.....	1228	119 <i>l.</i> 7	7½	5 <i>l.</i> 10	13 <i>s.</i> 8	68 <i>l.</i> 10
" 23.....	3992	116 <i>l.</i> 8	6½	4 <i>l.</i> 10	14 <i>s.</i> 6	73 <i>l.</i> 0
" 30.....	2370	107 <i>l.</i> 15	6	5 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i>	14 <i>s.</i> 6½	73 <i>l.</i> 0

Compared with last week's sale, the decline has been in the standard 1*l.* 5*s.*, and in the price per ton of ore about 1*s.* 8*d.* Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the decline has been in the standard 3*l.* 15*s.*, and in the price per ton of ore about 5*s.*

At the Swansea Ticketing, on Tuesday, 2511 tons of ore were sold, realizing 29,247.13s. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, 96.7. 14s. 6d.; average produce, 15½; average price per ton, 11.7. 12s. 10d.; quantity of fine copper, 395½ tons. The following are the particulars of the last two sales:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Price per ton.	Per unit.	Ore copper.
April 30.	2284	95s. 8	14½	11.10	7	14s. 7d.
May 28.	2511	96. 14	15½	11.12	10	14s. 7d.

Compared with the last sale, which was also the corresponding sale of last month, the standard is about stationary.

The HAYTIAN ESTATES COFFEE AND GENERAL PLANTATION COMPANY, the prospectus of which will be found in another column of this day's Journal, propose to develop estates which have been obtained upon such favourable terms that, if only 1-20th part of the anticipations be realised, they cannot fail to give enormous profits. There are coals and minerals in abundance beneath the soil, while the surface yields coffee, cotton, indigo, cocoa, tobacco, sugar, maize, yute, &c.; yet, taking the average of the entire estates, with the bulkings thereon, and with the benefit of the arrangements made for the

export of turpentine, resin, and palm oil, the purchase-money is but 15s. per acre, and of this the vendors take two-thirds in the shares of the company, so that the money payment for the 99 years' concession, free from all compensations, rents, royalties, and other charges, is but 5s. per acre. The forests will be the source of immediate profit to the company, there being mahogany, cedar, pine, logwood, rattans, &c., in immense quantities, and negotiations are just being opened with an eminent English firm, which, if completed, would secure satisfactory dividends forthwith from this source alone. The mines are of acknowledged value, and could, in most cases, be leased at fair royalties. The island is governed by laws founded upon the Code Napoleon; labour is abundant and cheap; there are great facilities for the shipment of cargoes both to Europe and America, and the climate is healthy. The capital of the company is fixed at 300,000*l.*, in shares of 5*l.* each, and every possible facility is offered to intending investors to investigate the whole affair before they connect themselves with it, so that there can be no doubt that the promoters and directors have confidence in the solidity of the undertaking. The Mineral Resources of Hayti, especially with reference to the estates now under consideration, are fully referred to in an article in the Supplement to this day's Journal.

The LIVERPOOL SHIPBUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED) is now a defendant in a Chancery suit, certain of the shareholders having appealed to Chancery on the ground that they were induced to subscribe by false representations, and the body of shareholders interested in these proceedings are determined, if necessary, to carry their case to the House of Lords.

The following dividends were declared during May:—

Mines.	Per share.	Amount.
Minera	£4 0 0	£7200 0 0
Devon Great Consols	6 0 0	6144 0 0
West Chiverton	2 0 0	6000 0 0
South Caradon	5 0 0	3072 0 0
East Pool	5 0 0	640 0 0
Providence	0 10 0	560 0 0
Total		£28,516 0 0

At South Caradon Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. Peter Clymo in the chair), the accounts for Jan. and Feb. showed a profit of 305*l.* 11*s.* The credit balance amounted to 625*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.* A dividend of 307*l.* 6*s.* (per share) was declared, leaving 3187*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.* to be carried forward to the credit of the next account. The report stated that the prospects in the mine were much the same as for some considerable time past.

At West Chiverton Mine meeting, on May 24 (Mr. E. Burgess in the chair), the accounts showed a credit balance of 15,771*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.* A dividend of 600*l.* (2*s.* per share) was declared, leaving 9771*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.* to be carried forward to the credit of the next account. The agent's report (the material parts of which appeared in last week's Journal) concluded by stating that the mine never looked better than at the present time.

At Providence Mines meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts for the three months ending April showed a credit balance of 805*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.*, and a profit of 305*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.* The agent's report stated that the mine was of the same permanent character, and they believe the produce of the ensuing quarter will be quite equal to the past. They are employing the full complement of hands.

At East Bottle Hill Mine meeting, on Monday (Mr. H. E. Croker in the chair), the accounts for the six months ending May showed a debit balance of 257*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.* A call of 1*s.* per share was made. Captain Joseph Eddy reported upon the various points of operation in the mine.

At North Rosear Mine meeting, on May 14, the accounts showed a credit balance of 861*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* A call of 1*s.* per share was made.

At the Chiverton Moor Mine meeting, on May 21 (Mr. E. Burgess in the chair), the accounts showed a credit balance of 750*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* A call of 2*s.* 6*d.* was made. A resolution was passed to the effect that the meeting accepted as quite satisfactory the explanation of Mr. E. Burgess with reference to the boundary, stated to have been in dispute with regard to the Chiverton Moor sett. Thanks were tendered to Mr. Burgess for his consent to use his influence in procuring a concession of the plot of ground on the south-western boundary of the Chiverton Moor sett.

At the Chiverton Mine meeting, on May 24 (Mr. R. F. Michell in the chair), the accounts showed a credit balance of 617*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* A call of 2*s.* 6*d.* per share was made. The agent's report stated that there were great chances of making some good discoveries in the 110 fathom level, and also in opening out the eastern part of the mine. On the whole, they considered the mine was in a better position than at any former meeting.

At South Wheel Croft meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed a profit upon the four months' working of 9*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*, which reduced the debit balance to 342*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* The amount of profit shown on the books is less than at the last account, in consequence of the increase of labour cost and plant, and one month's extra cost had been charged.

At Wheel Mary Hutchings meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed a credit balance of 179*l.*, the cost being charged to the end of April. Capt. W. Edwards, in his report, says:—During the quarter we have sold 8 tons 3 cwt. 0 gr. 5 lbs. of tin, realising 429*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.*, and shall sample another parcel of tin the early part of next week. On the whole, I have much pleasure in stating the prospects of the mine throughout are of the most highly encouraging character, and have not the least hesitation in stating that when further developed it will prove a most valuable and lasting mine.

We are requested to state that the paragraph in Mr. Batters' advertisement, inserted in last week's Journal, to the effect that Mr. Darlington was the agent of Mr. Murchison, is totally incorrect. We understand that Mr. Darlington examined the Ely Valley Colliery for the Chairman and directors of the Mineral Rights Company.

The Central American Association (Limited) first ordinary general meeting was held, on Wednesday, at the offices, Westminster Chambers, Victoria-street. The report and accounts having been taken as read, the Chairman, in moving their adoption, explained very fully the progress of the company since its commencement, and after observations from several shareholders in approval of the policy of the board, the report and accounts were unanimously approved and adopted. The director and auditor retiring by rotation were re-elected for the ensuing year. The meeting separated, after a cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman and board of directors for the manner in which the business of the association had been managed, and to Dr. Seaman for his exertions in the company's service. [Two bars of about 200 ozs. of gold, which had been just brought by Dr. Seaman from the mines, making the third remittance of gold received by the company from the Javal Mine, were produced at the meeting.]

At the Nerubudda Coal and Iron Company meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Henry Hayden in the chair), the report was unanimously adopted. The company's call was shown at the Jubilee Exhibition in January, and Mr. Temple, the Chief Commissioner, in the course of his speech on closing the Exhibition, remarked that the committee considered that the coal from Segore, in the Chindwarra district, is deserving of the prize, and also recommended the coal of Mopani for a prize; the specimens exhibited from the latter place are remarkable, both for their size and quality, although in the latter respect inferior to Chindwarra. Details of the meeting will be found in another column.

The Pontgibaud Mining and Smelting Company, as will be seen by an advertisement in another column of this day's Journal, will pay an interim dividend of 15 francs per share on and after the 5th inst. This is a considerable improvement on the interim dividend of last year, which was 10 frs. per share. The payment of the present dividend will be made at the company's office, in Paris, or at the London agency, 6, Queen-street-place, after Wednesday next, on presentation of the share certificates, with sixth dividend coupon attached.

At the Great Barrier Company meeting, on Tuesday (Col. Bazalgette in the chair), the report of the directors was received and adopted.

The company formed last year for the utilisation of the iron-sand of New Zealand delayed its operations pending negotiations with the provincial Government, in connexion with the report of Dr. Noad, professor of metallurgical chemistry, St. George's Hospital, on the success of the process of smelting patented by the company. The report of Dr. Noad being satisfactory, operations are to be at once commenced; and Mr. Jordan, late Agent-General for Queensland, has been appointed managing director, intending to proceed almost immediately to New Zealand, and the manager of the works is to follow with the plant.

On the Stock Exchange an average amount of business has been transacted in Mining Shares during the week. The following prices were officially recorded in British Mining Shares:—Prince of Wales, 2*l.* 15-16ths, 2*l.*; Wheel Mary Ann, 1*l.* 4*s.*; East Basset, 20; East Carn Brean, 2*l.*; Great Wheel Vor, 18, 17*l.*; Chiverton, 6*l.* 6*s.* In Colonial Mining Shares, the prices were:—Yudanamutana, 1*l.* 1*s.*; Kapunda, 4*s.*; Port Phillip, 4*s.*; Scottish Australian, 4*s.* In Foreign Mining Shares, the prices were:—St. John del Rey, 60, 61*l.*, 61*l.*, 61*l.*, 60; Chontales, 3*l.* 5-16ths, 3*l.* 3-16ths, 3*l.*; Don Pedro del Rey, 2*l.* 2*s.*, 2*l.* 2*s.*, 2*l.* 2*s.*, 3 prem.; Anglo-Brazilian, 1*l.* 1*s.* 1-16th, 1*l.* 1*s.* 1-16th; Frontino and Bolivia Gold, 7-16ths, 1*l.*; United Mexican, 1*l.* 2*s.*, 1*l.* 2*s.*, 1*l.* 2*s.*; Pestarena, 3*s.*

COAL MARKET.—The arrivals this week amounted to 62 ships. For all descriptions of coals there has been a steady demand at fully last week's prices, only three cargoes remaining over. Hetton Wallsend, 19*s.*; Haswell Wallsend, 18*s.* 6*d.*; Original Hartlepool Wallsend, 18*s.* 6*d.*; East Hartlepool Wallsend, 18*s.* 6*d.*; Gosforth Wallsend, 16*s.* 9*d.*; Harton Wallsend, 16*s.* 9*d.*; Hetton Lyons Wallsend, 16*s.* 9*d.*; Hastings Hartley, 18*s.* 6*d.* Unsold, 3 at sea, 60 ships.

THE COPPER TRADE.—Messrs. Vivian, Younger, and Bond (May 31) write:—The position remains unchanged since our last report. The arrivals of Chili bars have been considerable, and the price has fallen about 2*s.* a ton, without bringing out buyers. We note small sales of this description at 72*s.* and 71*s.* 10*s.*, closing sellers at the latter price. Urucuta ingots have been done at 80*s.* per ton. Australian is scarcely so firm, the enquiries

are less numerous, and sellers a trifle easier. The sales of ores, &c., at Swansea, made at 14*s.* 7*d.*, but 14*s.* 6*d.* must now be considered a top price. The general demand for English copper has been rather better. The quantity of copper advanced as chartered for by the mail from Chili, which was delivered on May 27, was very moderate, being only 700 tons of bars, and 500 tons of copper in regulus for England.

Mr. Ralph Earle, M.P., has been elected a director of the Russian (Vykomsky) Ironworks Company (Limited).

GOLD MINING IN BRAZIL.—THE DON PEDRO NORTH DEL REY MINING COMPANY.—As will be seen by the details of the extraordinary general meeting (presided over by Mr. Henry Haymen), an interim dividend of 1*s.* 6*d.* per share was declared, which left a large undivided balance to be carried forward. Progressive monthly profits are being realised, and now amount to no less than 7000*l.* It is stated that operators for a fall are endeavouring to induce *bona fide* holders to dispose of their interest upon the statement that such results are not likely to be of a permanent character, whereas the Chairman looks for more satisfactory results, as the "spur" in the mountain is approached.

BRAZILIAN GOLD MINES.—From the great success of Gold Mining in the Brazil, and the interest just now taken in them, it may not be uninteresting to publish an account of the principal Jacotinga Mines in Brazil by that eminent authority Mr. Walter Furst, late of the St. John del Rey Mines, and 34 years resident in the Brazil:—First and foremost stands the mine of Gongo Soco, where I was employed during the years 1830, 1831, and 1832. This mine was originally bought for 800*l.*; the Imperial Brazilian Mining Association purchased it for 50,000*l.*; and, from 1832 to 1833, extracted 19,210 lbs. of gold; and, according to the company's report published on the 10th of August, 1852, the workings of Gongo Soco had produced 1,432,170*l.*; whilst in 1832—in one day 1200 ozs. were extracted—a piece of gold weighing 7 lbs. was taken out of the mine. The operations of the company have always been confined to a very small space of ground, and it is the firm opinion of persons long accustomed to this formation, and who were formerly employed there, that rich veins of gold still exist at Gongo Soco, particularly westward of the old workings. The Taquari Mine, six miles east-north-east of Sabara, was purchased by the present owners (the Messrs. Vaz) in 1832, of a Senor Joao Fortunato for 20 tons of reis, and, with the advice and assistance of the late Capt. George Francis Lyon, one of the principal owners of Morro Velho, they were enabled to discover a rich vein, giving at first from 4 lbs. to 6 lbs. daily, and subsequently gold to such an extent that the late Mr. Chas. Herring, superintendent of the St. John del Rey Company, and Mr. Edward Oxenford, of the National Brazilian Mining Association, each of them on behalf of their respective companies contended for the purchase of this mine for 50,000*l.* sterling; but some time having elapsed before the directors of the latter company would make up their minds to purchase, and the directors of the former having, in the interim, purchased the Mine of Morro Velho, and the rich end having got into water, the mine, notwithstanding its well-known rich vein, has not been worked for many years. Conceicao, three miles south-west of Itabira do Mato Dentro, is another well-known rich Jacotinga formation, giving, previously to the ends getting under water, carumbes of sand, yielding 1000 oitavas each; and, upon one occasion, 14,089 oitavas of gold, worth about 4200*l.*, were extracted from one spot in the space of nine days (vide Mr. Duval's account in the "Amulet").

ROYAL COMMISSIONS.—The expenses of the Mines' Commission, which reported in 1864, amounted to 5193*l.*; and the Coal Commission estimates its expenditure in the current year at 10,000*l.*

BRITISH ASSOCIATION OF GAS MANAGERS.—The fourth annual meeting of members will be held in Nottingham on June 11, 12, and 13, when Mr. Thomas Hawkesley, C.E. (the President), will preside. Several interesting papers will be read, and various works and places of interest in the locality visited. We shall publish the particulars.

£10,000, OR UPWARDS, WANTED, at 4*l.* 6*s.* per cent, on MORTGAGE of first-class STEAM COAL COLLIERIES, of ample value, with extensive plant, in full work.—NOKES, CARLISLE, and FRANCIS, 6, Finch-lane, E.C.

WANTED, ONE OR TWO PERSONS TO JOIN THREE OTHER PARTIES in finding £5000 each, to DEVELOPE A COLLIERY IN NORTH WALES, partially opened out. The situation is good, the royalties very moderate, and the prospects of good returns first-rate. No goodwill required.—Apply, with bona fide name and address, to Mr. JOHN LEIGH, Solicitor, 30, Brown-street, Manchester.

WANTED.—A RE-ENGAGEMENT as COLLIERY MANAGER.—Many years' experience and first-class testimonials. No objection to go abroad.—Apply to "H.M.," MINING JOURNAL OFFICE, 26, Fleet-street, London.

WANTED, A WATER-WHEEL, from 45 to 55 ft. diameter, and from 4 to 5 ft. in breast.—Price and particulars to be sent to Capt. R. NORTHEY, Goginan, Aberystwith.—Dated May 29, 1867.

CARBONATE OF BARYTES WANTED, in large or small quantities. Quote price and quantity to Mr. W. BOUSTRED, Auctioneer, Pontesbury, Salop.

SPAIN, SOUTH AMERICA, &c.—TO MINING COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, &c.—A GENTLEMAN of experience in commercial affairs, and possessing a thorough knowledge of the Spanish language, is OPEN to receive APPLICATIONS at HOME or ABROAD.—Address, "A. B.," care of Mr. Eden Fisher, Stationer, 50, Lombard-street, E.C.

VALUABLE GOLD AND SILVER MINING PROPERTY FOR SALE.—THE ADVERTISER, a late resident of the territory of Colorado, a rich mining region in the United States, and at present an Exhibitor at the Paris Exposition of a large collection of Colorado ores, OFFERS FOR SALE some of the choicest GOLD and SILVER MINING PROPERTIES in the territory, the value of which can be illustrated by specimens of ore, photographs, and maps at hand. The advertiser will hold himself strictly responsible for any statements he may give concerning such properties to purchasers, and being one of the largest owners of mining property in Colorado, and having a permanent office and resident agents of scientific attainments there, believes he is well qualified to give satisfaction. Information concerning the location of Colorado Mines, their wealth, &c., can be obtained upon application. References of the first character given.

Address, J. P. WHITNEY, 80, Lombard-street, London, E.C. (Commissioner from Colorado to the Paris Universal Exposition, and Author of the work entitled "Silver Mining Regions of Colorado.")

FOR SALE, and may be seen at the Ashburton Mines, ONE 26 in. PUMPING ENGINE, with TWO 11 ton CORNISH made BOILERS, ONE 40 in. PUMPING ENGINE, only made a short time, and as good as new, with an 11 ton BOILER. A 24 in. WHIM ENGINE, with stamps attached. ONE 11 ton BOILER. Several WATER-WHEELS of various sizes, one with a very excellent drawing machine attached. Pumps and materials of all sorts and sizes.—Application may be made to Mr. W. MATTHEWS, engineer, Tavistock, or an be seen on application to people in charge of the mine.

SLATE QUARRY FOR SALE.—A FREEHOLD ESTATE, of about SIXTY FOUR ACRES of Arable and Pasture LAND, in the county of DEVON, with a SLATE QUARRY thereon, yielding a large monthly return of SLATE, commanding the best prices in the market, and capable of greatly extended development. The property is OFFERED FOR SALE, in consequence of the means of the proprietors being inadequate to the outlay desirable for its full working.—For particulars, apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, Esq., No. 10, Queen-square, Bloomsbury, London.

LANFAIR GREEN AND BLUE SLATE QUARRY COMPANY (LIMITED).—Manager, T. HARVEY, Esq.—TO BE SOLD, FORTY SHARES, at 1*l.* per share. No calls.—Address, "A. B.," MINING JOURNAL OFFICE, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

PONTGIBAUD SILVER-LEAD MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that an "a compte" or INSTALMENT OF FIFTEEN FRANCS PER SHARE, on account of the DIVIDEND for the year 1866-67, is to be PAID on the 5th day of June next. This "a compte" will be paid at the office of the company, No. 24, Rue Richer, Paris, and at the London Agency, No. 6, Queen-street-place, on presentation of the Share Certificates with Sixth Dividend Coupon, not detached, which will be stamped. The payments in England will, allowing for exchange, be at the rate of 11*s.* 11*d.* per coupon (less income tax). JOHN TAYLOR AND SONS, London Agency, 6, Queen-street-place, E.C., May 28, 1867.

THE SCOTTISH AUSTRALIAN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Scottish Australian Mining Company (Limited) will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, London, on FRIDAY, the 7th day of June next, at Twelve o'clock at noon precisely. By order of the Directors, C. GRAINGER, Secretary.

1, King's Arms-yard, Moorgate-street, London, May 27, 1867.

TO COAL OWNERS AND OTHERS.

THE LONDON PATENT COAL COMPANY are now GRANTING LICENSES for the USE of their PATENT for the UTILIZATION of COAL DUST. All communications to be addressed to the Managing Director, 26, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, E.C.

TO LARGE CAPITALISTS OF COAL MINES.—One of the most IMPORTANT DISCOVERIES of our century is just now made in Belgium. This discovery consists in MAKING SLACK COAL EQUAL TO BLOCK COAL. It heats better, lasts longer, costs very much less, burns without smoke or smell, scarcely any ashes, and is of the simplest fabrication. Apply for conditions of selling to Monsieur LUC LEROY, 10, Walham-grove, Fulham, London.

MR. CHAS. BAWDEN, ST. DAY, SCORRIER, CORNWALL, will be happy to ADVISE with CAPITALISTS as to WHAT MINES TO INVEST IN, and WHAT TO AVOID. Mines inspected and reported on.

COAL CUTTING MACHINERY.

THE COLLIERY PROPRIETORS OF SOUTH LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE, being anxious to ENCOURAGE the DEVELOPMENT of

COAL CUTTING BY MACHINERY,

Have determined to offer—

THREE PRIZES—viz., £500, £200, AND £100,

For the FIRST, SECOND, and THIRD BEST MACHINE respectively, which in the opinion of the Committee appointed for that purpose, shall be most suitable for the requirements of the trade; and the inventor of which shall comply with the regulations laid down by the Committee.

A copy of the regulations, and further particulars, will be furnished on application to the undersigned. All competitors must furnish the machines intended for trial, in Lancashire, and later than the 1st November, 1867.

MASKELL WM. PEACE, Wigan, Law Clerk to the Association. February 11, 1867.

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LEAD ORES.				Purchasers.	
Date.	Mines.	Tons.	Amount.		
May 6	Isle of Islay	40	£14 10 0	Shield and Dunning.	
	ditto	11	13 11 0	ditto	
24	Great Laxey	100	22 3 6	Sheldon, Bush, & Co.	
	Frank Mills	30	16 15 0	Stock and Co.	
	ditto	65	13 8 0	R. Michell and Son.	
	ditto	20	11 15 0	Panther Smelting Co.	
25	Brynmysteg	20	12 5 6	Adam Eytton.	
27	East Loggias	70	12 8 6	Mining Co. of Ireland.	
	Glogfach	25	16 18 6	ditto	
	ditto	25	16 18 6	A. Eytton.	
	Cwmystwith	70	12 4 0	Weston & Collingborn.	

COPPER ORES

Sampled May 8, and sold at Swansea May 28.

Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.
Knockmahon 110	103	£7 10 6		Matta	46	6	£4 0 6
ditto 26	83	5 19 0		ditto	36	19 1/2	13 10 6
ditto 129	103	7 14 0		Moonta	80	16 1/2	12 12 6
ditto 28	93	6 11 0		ditto	79	16 1/2	12 5 6
ditto 129	129	8 10 0		ditto	32	16 1/2	12 4 6
ditto 130	53	3 14 6		Copper Slag	17	20 1/2	9 12 0
Cape	68	28 1/2	21 1 6	ditto	8	20 1/2	14 5 0
ditto 67	283	20 16 0		ditto	6	5 1/2	2 17 0
ditto 66	283	20 17 6		Australian	3	26 1/2	18 12 6
ditto 65	283	21 3 6		New Corn	70	13 1/2	10 7 0
ditto 64	283	21 2 6		ditto	68	13 1/2	10 6 0
ditto 62	273	20 18 6		Concordia	9	16 1/2	12 15 0
ditto 61	273	23 6 0		ditto	4	18 1/2	10 10 0
Cuba	95	15 1/2	11 7 0	Berehaven	104	10 1/2	7 14 6
ditto 95	15 1/2	11 7 0		Moonta	92	17 1/2	13 12 6
ditto 94	15 1/2	11 9 0		African	5	24 1/2	26 8 0
ditto 93	22 1/2	17 0 0		ditto	2	32 1/2	24 1 6
ditto 90	22 1/2	16 18 0		Pomona	4	33	24 10 6
Wallaroo	76	7 1/2	5 1 0	Leighorn	37	14	9 16 0
ditto 102	73	5 6 0		ditto	7	14	9 19 0
ditto 101	73	5 2 6		ditto	2	13 1/2	9 10 0
Matta	71	17 1/2	12 17 6	Precipitate	7	45	33 0 0
ditto 70	17 1/2	12 15 6					

TOTAL PRODUCE.

Knockmahon	543	£2702 14 0	New Cornwall	138	£1424 18 0
Cape Ore	445	9465 1 6	Concordia	14	188 10 0
Cuba Ore	387	4973 3 0	Berehaven	104	808 8 0
Wallaroo Ore	276	1427 8 0	Moonta	92	1253 10 0
Matta Ore	228	2480 8 0	African	94	180 3 0
Moonta Ore	191	2370 18 6	Pomona	4	98 2 0
Copper Slag	31	141 6 0	Leighorn	46	451 5 0
Australian	3	55 17 6	Precipitate	7	231 0 0

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

Names.	Tons.	Amount.
Copper Miners' Company	337	£2182 6 0
Freeman and Co.	214	3214 19 0
Grenfell and Sons	276	3234 4 0
Sims, Wiliams, & Co.	228	2948 6 0
Vivian and Sons	312	3483 19 0
Williams, Foster, & Co.	533	7226 15 0
Mason and Elington	41	260 15 0
Bankart and Sons	242	3258 13 0
Charles Lambert	130	484 5 0
Sweetland, Tuttle, & Co.	63	485 2 0
Pencaldd Copper Company	13	212 17 0
Landore Copper Company	122	1956 1 0
Total	2511	£29,247 13 0

Copper ores for sale at Swansea, June 11.—Cuba 82, 81, 80, 9, 1.—Wallaroo 32—Berehaven 110, 88, 80, 60, 109, 95—New Cornwall 64, 49—

WATSON AND CUELL'S MINING CIRCULAR.

WATSON AND CUELL,
MINING AGENTS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, &c.
1, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON.

MESSRS. WATSON AND CUELL having made arrangements for transferring their weekly Circular, which has had so large a circulation during the past ten years, to the columns of the *Mining Journal*, their special reports and remarks upon mines and mining, and the state of the share market, will in future appear in this column.

In the year 1843, when Cornish mining was almost unknown to the general public, attention was first called to its advantages, when properly conducted, in the "Compendium of British Mining," commenced in 1837, and published in 1843, by Mr. J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S., author of "Gleanings among Mines and Miners," "Records of Ancient Mining," "Cornish Notes" (first series, 1862), "Cornish Notes" (second series, 1863), "The Progress of Mining," with statistics of the Mining Interest, annually for 21 years, &c., &c. In the Compendium, published in 1843, Mr. WATSON was the first to recommend the system of a "division of small risks in several mines, ensuring success in the aggregate," and Messrs. WATSON and CUELL have always a selected list on hand. Perhaps at no former period in the annals of mining has there been more peculiar need of honest and experienced advice in regard to mines and share dealing than there is at present; and, from the lengthened experience of Messrs. WATSON and CUELL, they are emboldened to offer, thus publicly, their best services to all connected with mines or the market, as they have for so many years done privately, through the medium of their own Circular.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL transact business in the purchase and sale of mining shares, and other securities, payments of calls, receipt and transmission of dividends, obtaining information for clients, and affording advice, to the best of their knowledge and judgment, based on the experience of more than 30 years active connection with the Mining Market.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL also inform their clients and the public that they transact business in the public funds, railway, docks, insurance, and every other description of shares dealt in on the Stock Exchange.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL are also daily asked their opinion of particular mines, as well as to recommend mines to invest or speculate in, and they give their advice and recommend mines to the best of their judgment and ability, founded on the best practical advice they can obtain from the mining districts, but they will not be held responsible, nor subject to blame, if results do not always equal the expectations they may have held out in a property so fluctuating as mining.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL having agents and correspondents in all the mining districts, and an extensive connection among the largest holders of mining property, have the more confidence in tendering their advice on all matters relating to the state and prospects of mines and mining companies, and are able to supply shares in all the best mines at close market prices, free of all charge for commission.

MINERAL RIGHTS.—We have to thank those gentlemen who, quite unsolicited on our part, sent us their proxies for the meeting. A full report of the proceedings will be found in the Journal, and we think, under all circumstances, the wisest and best course for all parties concerned has been adopted. It is possible the directors may get us back 1s. per share by some lucky negotiation, and, if not, the funds are not likely to be much wasted during the next six months. The straightforward and candid manner in which the Chairman opened the proceedings, much to the credit of the meeting, while the tone and manner with which the directors were afterwards attacked by a speaker, who, in reality, was not a shareholder, caused many of those present to support the directors, who would otherwise have supported the advocates for a voluntary winding-up.

"X. X."—Next week.

THE DELERY GOLD MINING COMPANY,

GENERAL OFFICES:

No. 74, CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK; and No. 46, PETER STREET, QUEBEC, CANADA.

This company has PURCHASED all the MINERAL RIGHTS on the Seigneurie of RIGAUD-VAUDREUIL, in the Province of QUEBEC, and about June 1 will commence PRACTICAL OPERATIONS, by making mineralogical surveys, by shafting and tunnelling the quartz ledges, and by testing the quality of the rock in their stamp-mill just completed. The area of the Seigneurie is 108 square miles, and the quartz veins are of unusual width and extent, furnishing a basis for the profitable employment of large amounts of capital in separate organisations; and as fast as the company's surveys and tests shall show the best locations for new mills, they will furnish maps, and propose liberal terms to parties desiring to develop mines on their own account. Contracts are now being made for the working of Placer Mines, which have already been abundantly proven to be of great richness.

Full information can be obtained at either office of the company, or of the local agent, Mr. TRUMAN COMAN, on the property.

Quebec, May 6, 1867. J. M. WINCHELL, General Manager.

ASSAYS AND ANALYSES OF ORES, &c.; INSTRUCTION

in ASSAYING and the REDUCTION of SILVER ORES, &c.; FOREIGN MINES INSPECTED and REPORTED ON, by

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(Formerly Mitchell and Rickard, late Rickard and Wiegand, Gold Hill, Nevada.)

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for the present month contains Leading Articles on the Causes of Depreciation in the Value of Mining Shares; the Bank of England and Banking; Mines at Home and Abroad; a Tabular Statement of Banking, Mining, and other Companies; City and Commercial Facts and Incidents; and a Price List of Shares in Banks, Canals, Railways, Bridges, and Finance Companies.

It also contains Rate of Discount at Home and Abroad; together with necessary detailed information connected with the Stock and Share Markets, Mines, and Miscellaneous Companies. The City Article affords the most recent and authentic information concerning the stock, share, and produce markets.

224 and 225, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C., May, 1867.

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NOTES ON THE MINES OF THE RIO TINTO DISTRICT:

Containing a DETAILED REPORT upon the MINES and on the MEANS of RENDERING THEM MORE PROFITABLE, as well as an ACCOUNT of the PROCESS OF TREATING POOR ORES of COPPER, successfully used there.

By JOSEPH LEE THOMAS, Assoc. I.C.E.

London: MINING JOURNAL OFFICE, 26, Fleet-street, E.C.

AN INDEX TO MINERALOGY:

By T. A. READWIN, F.G.S., F.S.S., &c.

Sp. 52. Price One Shilling.

London: E. and F. N. SPON, 48, Charing-cross. Manchester: John Heywood, Deansgate.

This Index is an alphabetical list of about 2500 mineral substances, with concise references to their composition, synonyms, and place in the British Museum.

TO COLLIERY AND IRONWORKS PROPRIETORS.

PATENTERS, and ADVERTISERS of every class, who wish to address themselves to the COLLIERY, IRONWORKS, MINERAL PROPRIETORS, SHIPOWNERS, &c., of SOUTH WALES, should advertise in the "CARDIFF AND MERTHYR GUARDIAN," established in 1832, and which is the leading journal in South Wales. A series of advertisements inserted on liberal terms.

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Notices to Correspondents.

* Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

CARGILL-PENHALLOW MOOR.—Will you suggest the necessity of an occasional report in the Journal from these mines, for the benefit of out-adventurers; as those who reside in the immediate neighbourhood have constant knowledge of the mines, while the out-adventurers only have a three or four months' report? We used to see the sales of lead, price, and to whom sold published in the Journal, but latterly even this has been discontinued.—A SHAREHOLDER.

EAST WHEAL FLORENCE—EAST WHEAL ROSE.—Can any reader oblige by forwarding some information as to the position and prospects of these mines?—J. E.: B. G.

PUMPS, ENGINES, &c.—If your correspondent, "R. N. P. T.," is really such an amateur in mining as he would seem to be, he had better at once place the management of his mine in the hands of a thoroughly experienced and practical mining engineer, or I fear much he will ere long come to grief. It will require some money, time, skill, and trouble to put up either a "bull" or "condenser" (?), with the necessary boilers and fittings, capstans, shears, and appliances to fix 20-in. pitwork 250 yards deep, and all should be good and well fixed, for he has some water to lift. Now is his time to either buy second-hand things or get them made; he will have lots of tenders if he will advertise, but he had better beware of new economical (?) inventions.—MINER.—[I have done some heavy work of this kind, but this will be a stiff job; by-the-bye, I do not think engineers usually give their advice publicly for nothing.]

DEYNGWYM MINES.—The meeting (special) of the shareholders of this mine, held last week, will, I trust, save the property from being sacrificed by mismanagement; but one omission characterised the proceedings, and it is to be regretted—viz., that a vote of thanks was not passed to your correspondent, "Ex Officio," for his forcible letters, which attracted attention to the mischief that was going on. As one interested in this mine, I feel that it was altogether owing to those letters that so many shareholders were brought together. Our thanks are also due to you for letting the matter be ventilated in the columns of the Journal.—A SHAREHOLDER.

NORTH WHEAL CROFTY.—In last week's Journal it was incorrectly stated that a call had been made by this mine.

The MINING JOURNAL may be had every Sunday morning of M. L. Nicoud Bellenger, rue Rivoli, 212, Paris. Price 65 centimes. Mr. Nicoud Bellenger also supplies all English and American books and newspapers to order.

THE MINING JOURNAL,

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, JUNE 1, 1867.

CHEAP IRON AND GOOD—HOW PRODUCED.

At no period in the history of the iron trade was there a better opportunity than that which now exists of making good qualities of finished iron at prices which have not hitherto been regarded as applicable to such metal. The result pointed out is to be attained by close attention to mixtures in the puddling-furnace. Never before were there produced the great varieties of pigs that are now to be found in the market; and never before was there the attention paid to the producing of a good quality of pig that is now observable throughout all the iron-producing districts of the kingdom. In chief part all this is due to unflinching stimulus furnished by competition. The old argillaceous districts are now no longer the almost exclusive sources of supply. The hematite districts are now their powerful competitors. Surrounded by difficulties in entering the old consuming market, situated chiefly at a considerable distance from the source of supply, these latter, notwithstanding the abundance of their raw material, have had to give much attention to the most economical methods of manufacture. At the same time they have been successful in continuing to improve the quality of their product. Copying from them certain of the methods which they have found it necessary to adopt, the makers in the old districts have also placed themselves in a position to turn out a better article at a lower price than previously. By all these means combined, the makers of pig-iron, in the Northern and also in the Midland Counties, have been enabled to send into the market varied descriptions of pigs, superior in quality, yet lower in price, than had been previously the case.

The tendency of the day, in respect of finished iron, is to descriptions of a much better class than that which characterised the greater quantity produced before so much of the metal begun to be used by civil engineers and architects. At the same time, there is the old cry for cheap iron. The problem which the proprietors of mills and forges are now, therefore, putting forth efforts to solve is, how to make good iron, and cheap. In this, as we have intimated, they have been assisted by the pig makers, who find themselves in uncomfortable juxtaposition in the market. There are, however, makers of certain qualities, that have been known and highly reputed for very many years, who have not found the competition so great as have some others already noticed. Yet they, too, to some extent have been jostled by makers of a rich quality, also manufactured in the newer districts. But the growing scarcity of the materials out of which these old and reputed pigs have been smelted prevents the makers of them from yielding to the extent which consumers, who are engaged in working out the commercial problem mentioned, find necessary. These consumers are, therefore, casting about in other directions, and they have not been unsuccessful.

Already we hear from South Staffordshire of mixtures in which the ingredients are large portions of cinder pigs and small portions of rich hematite. With these materials the puddling-furnace is made to yield a good quality of iron for certain uses, and it does so at very much under the price at which it can be produced by the irons that have been thought indispensable by makers who have not been in the habit of looking out to profit by the advantages which the experiments of others have thrown in their way. As may be gathered from what we have already said, this result could not have been attained unless the quality of the pigs, which form the basis of the mixture described, had not been greatly improved. In their production a large quantity of flue, or tap cinder, run out from the puddling and mill-furnaces is now extensively used; and in proportion as the qualities of the finished products of the mills and forges increase in excellence of quality, so these cinder pigs become of more intrinsic worth; and the finished products noticed are possessing more and yet more of the nature which results in richer cinder in proportion as the rich hematite quality is incorporated. This incorporation is gradually increasing; for not only is the iron which possesses it going into the old districts in the shape of pigs, but it is also finding its way there as ore. In that cinder condition it is made to supply the place of certain qualities of stone, already noticed as becoming scarce in a marked degree; and it is also used in the puddling-furnaces as a "fettling." For this use, the preference which the men have for it over "bull-dog" is very considerable, and that preference leads not unfrequently to considerable annoyance in the management of forges. It is, therefore, not very difficult to conceive how cinder pigs of the present day may be a much superior article to the pigs, possessing the same name, found in the market a few years ago. Nor is it hard to imagine that mixtures of the kind we have intimated—the leading ingredients being bought at 2l. 12s. 6d. a ton—may turn out iron in the finished state that shall be at once cheap in price, and, for many uses, good in quality.

The modern tendency is also towards the use of steel for many more purposes than those to which that metal has hitherto been applied; and here, also, it is gratifying to find that good quality and low price may even yet go together. Information has just reached us of experiments having been made with cinder pigs alone to produce steel, experiments which, so far as they have gone, have been attended with gratifying results. It is well known that to produce steel by the BESSEMER process pigs of the richest quality have to be used, and that the desideratum of that invention is how to use iron of less worth. It is also a fact, familiar to most persons who know anything of that process, that the out-put of the crucible now and again bears a proportion to the quantity put in which is not compatible with economy. If cinder pigs should be used in the BESSEMER process, the fierceness of the combustion would utterly destroy them. Recently a patent has been taken out by Mr. HEATON, of the Langley Mills, near Nottingham, for converting steel by the use of oxygen derived from the decomposition of nitrate of soda. Theory has long been in favour of this purifier, but owing to the specific gravity of

the nitrate being so small, the great difficulty has been to keep it from the surface, and thereby make its effects more than skin-deep. Mr. HEATON's patent consists in confining this nitrate of soda in a chamber beneath the molten iron, with a perforated iron plate, the means of escape for the fumes is through the whole superincumbent mass. In escaping, the effects are produced which theory has long maintained must result—the iron through which it passes is at once desulphurised and dephosphorised. Thus it becomes ridden of those ingredients which it is the object of all refining to expel. And the expulsion is effected without that sacrifice of the valuable portion of the ingredients which, preserved, go to make up the bulk of the converted product.

A few days ago a quantity of cinder-iron was experimented upon by Mr. HEATON's. It was first melted, and then run into the converter. On its way to the converter the fumes were conclusive of the presence of sulphur. A few minutes only sufficed for the presence of the molten metal in the converter. It was run out, and there were sulphur fumes no longer. When the 4½ cwt. which comprised the charge had been slightly solidified, it was puddled, and subsequently rolled into puddled bars. In the process of rolling it was clear that a kind of steel had been manufactured, for a spurt flew out a distance of several yards, much to the discomfort of one of the workmen, whom it grazed what he termed a "rap in the mouth." The bars were some of them tested hot, and they bore out the expectation that had been made of their quality during the process of rolling. They hammered like best cold-blast iron, and seemed fitted for the production of tyres. Some were punched, and it bore the test well; it likewise bore the ram's-head test. A small portion was then drawn out across the grain, was cut in two, welded, and punched, turned into a corkscrew, and otherwise worked in a fashion which the blacksmith declared could only have been stood by first-class iron. The bars yet remained to be experimented upon in the mills; but enough has been seen to lead to the inference that these cinder-pigs, so used, may be made capable of producing a superior quality of refined plate metal. We shall watch the experiments that have yet to be made, and report upon them when they have been completed. So convinced have certain producers of cinder-iron become of the value of their product when used in the HEATON process, that they have it in contemplation to erect converters close to their furnaces, into which they will run the molten metal, and having done so, will bring it out of the crucible worth more than twice the money which could be obtained for the same product solidified as pig-iron.

STATE OF TRADE IN THE NORTH OF ENGLAND.

The two staple industries of the northern countries are the iron manufacture and coal mining. With respect to the former, it seems to be the prevailing opinion that an improvement is gradually taking place, and that we have seen the worst of the long period of depression through which the iron trade of the country has passed. The Cleveland district proper, of which Middlesbrough is the centre, has been under a cloud for more than a year past. The stoppage of OVERSEA was a heavy blow to the district, as several very large shareholders are connected with this locality. Then the collapse of the mad speculations in the Glasgow pig-iron market, and to which the Middlesbrough district had been a regular feeder, soon followed, bringing heavy losses upon several of the leading firms of pig-iron producers. These unfortunate occurrences were succeeded by a long period of grave suspicion in the commercial world, and of almost complete stagnation in the iron trade. As if these were not sufficient discouragements to contend against, labour difficulties arose. First, the blast-furnace men declined to accept a reduction of wages, though heavy advances had been made when iron was nominally fetching high prices in the preceding spring. This led to the blowing-out of a number of the smaller furnaces, and to the suspension of operations in nearly all cases. The furnaces which were damped down remained in that state for about a month, when the men, seeing the hopeless nature of their position, came to terms, and recommenced work at wages considerably lower than had been offered them in the first place. Trade was so dull, however, and the prospects of the winter so unsatisfactory, that the majority of the smaller furnaces were allowed to remain out of blast, and have not been re-lighted up to this time. Thus, the production of pig-iron in the district has been very much curtailed, yet, notwithstanding this, the demand has fallen far below the supply, and stocks have, consequently, gone on increasing both in makers' hands and in the railway company's warrant stores at Middlesbrough. The position of the blast-furnaces in the district has recently been given in the Journal. We may say that in the Middlesbrough district there are 67 blast-furnaces available, out of which there are 14 not in blast. In the Stockton district, of 13 furnaces only 2 are standing idle. At Darlington, the 3 furnaces of the South Durham Iron Company are all out of blast. In other parts of the North a considerable proportion of the furnaces are laid off. The price of Cleveland iron has gone down to a low figure. Present quotations are—No. 1, 48s.; No. 3, 45s.; Warrants, 44s. 6d. Compared with Glasgow, the above show an average of something like 8s. per ton less than the Scotch quotations. In Staffordshire the commonest makes are quoted 2l. 12s. 6d., while for the better classes of iron made from native mine the price varies from 3l. 7s. 6d. to 3l. 17s. 6d., the average being about 3l. 10s. The effect of the bad trade has been to induce makers to force a market, and the low range of prices has offered great inducements to ironfounders and consumers generally to try whether the Cleveland iron would not answer their purpose as well as the more expensive brands. The consequence has been that this iron has risen in favour, and is now much more extensively used than it has ever been at any previous period. Not only has the home demand increased very considerably, but a heavy trade has sprung up with the Continent. The Belgian iron manufacturers and foundries are importing large quantities of Middlesbrough iron. France is also a purchaser, and the continental blast-furnace proprietors find themselves unable to compete with the English makers, so that furnaces have, in many instances, been blown out. The threatening aspect of affairs in France and Germany, relative to the Luxembourg matter, caused a great interruption to the foreign trade of the district, but now the dispute has been amicably adjusted orders are again coming in pretty freely, and there is a prospect of a healthy summer trade. There is evidence, also, that the district has reached a turning point with respect to stocks, which are now about stationary, though they are, if anything, decreasing slightly. Of course, the heavy stocks on hand, amounting in the aggregate to from 150,000 to 160,000 tons, must be somewhat reduced before much improvement in prices can be reasonably expected.

The finished iron trade has been quite as much depressed as the other department. The iron manufacturers had, indeed, to contend with a strike of much longer duration than the one in connection with the blast-furnaces. The men left off work on July 14, and in several instances they did not resume until the new year was well commenced. The average duration of the strike was about five months. This enforced suspension of operations drove many orders out of the locality altogether, and several contracts were cancelled, owing to the delay in executing them. But as the reduction in wages was thoroughly carried into effect, the manufacturers were able, on resuming work, to come into the market on favourable terms, and some tolerably good orders were secured. These have kept the mills in quite as regular occupation as the mills and forges in other localities. The rail mills have been, and continue to be, the most fully employed. The plate-makers have suffered from the exceptional dullness which has prevailed in shipbuilding on the Tyne and Tees; but, in this respect, the reports now coming to hand are more encouraging, and there is good reason to believe that a gradual improvement will now take place. The enquiry for general merchant iron has been extremely slack, nor is there much change to report in this department.

The subsidiary industries depending upon the iron trade are in a tolerably satisfactory state. The chain and anchor makers report that prices are run down very much by the masters in the Midland Counties, but that they still secure their share of orders. The ironfounders are comfortably employed, chiefly on extensive pipe contracts, and on recent orders for railway chairs. Both these departments of the foundry business have grown into great importance in the North. The engineers are not busy, but are better employed than

was the case three months ago. The nut and bolt makers, rivet manufacturers, and others are able to state that trade is now improving a little.

Turning to the mining interests, we find that the coal trade has been exceptionally and favourably situated during the year. The demand for coal and coke has been in excess of the supply. Most of the proprietors had good contracts on hand for long periods, so that the prices of coal and coke have not receded much of late, while the collieries themselves have been regularly and fully worked, so that the men have had constant employment. So pressing is the demand for coal that several proprietors are putting up large numbers of new ovens, by which a great saving is effected: each furnace does almost as much work as two of the old-fashioned kind, and the coke produced is much harder in quality. New sinkings are also going on in several parts of the district, particularly to the south and south-east of the Durham coal field. Large quantities of coke are now being used by the hematite furnaces of Barrow, North Lancashire, and Cumberland; and the high price which they get for their pig-iron enables manufacturers to pay well for the coke, as they require the purest varieties which it is possible to obtain. The coal trade of the Northumberland and Durham districts is undoubtedly in a very prosperous and healthy condition at the present time.

MINING INSPECTION IN SCOTLAND.

At the Sheriff Court, Hamilton, an important decision has been given in the case of the prosecution, under the Mines Inspection Act, against Messrs. A. RUSSELL and J. SMART, coalmasters. The complaint was that the respondents, as owners of the Ferniegare Coal Pit, had violated the First General Rule, and also had neglected within 24 hours after the occurrence of an explosion to send notice to the Lord Advocate (notice was sent to the Government Inspector). The accident occurred in a fast place, or driving, in the whole coal, and bratticing was not put up, because it was considered that as the place would soon be holed through it was unnecessary. The damp, which was well known to exist was usually waffed out in the morning. After hearing the evidence brought forward by the Procurator Fiscal, including the depositions of PETER and JAMES KERGAN, in whose place the explosion occurred, of THOMAS M'WHINNIE, the fireman, of Mr. CRAWFORD JAMIESON, formerly manager, to Mr. SMART, one of the defendants, and of Mr. RALPH MOORE, the Government Inspector, as well as the exculpatory evidence, which was simply to the effect that the deponents considered bratticing unnecessary, the Sheriff—

Expressed himself satisfied that the respondents were completely exonerated and acquitted in reference to the second charge, seeing that the duty of reporting to the LORD ADVOCATE and Inspector of Mines is one which, by the statute, attaches personally to the agent, where there is one, as in the present case; and that the respondents were not only not privy to the neglect, but Mr. SMART had been misled by the agent into the impression that he had fully discharged the duty, while in point of fact he had only partially done so by sending notice to the Government Inspector. With reference to the first charge, he had no hesitation in holding that, in order to comply with the provisions of the Act of Parliament, it was necessary that ventilation should be produced in every part of the workings, and that it must be constant. It was not merely necessary that the working places should be free from fire-damp while the workmen were actually employed in it; but the nature and arrangement of the ventilation must, under ordinary circumstances, be such as at all times to prevent the accumulation of fire-damp or impure air, and no other system would effectually guard against accidents. It had been clearly proved that this rule had been infringed during a portion, but not the whole of the time libelled, and his only difficulty was with regard to the question which had been ably argued by the agent for the respondents, arising out of the qualification and construction under which the complaint was framed had been remitted to him by the Sheriff Principal. His Lordship there framed his judgment, and on the following day pronounced sentence convicting the respondents of the offence forming the first charge in the complaint, to the extent of having been guilty of that offence during the whole period libelled, with the exception of seven or eight days, and especially finding that they had been guilty thereof on and during Feb. 27 last, and March 1, 2, 5 and 6; and inflicting a modified penalty of 10*l.* and *quoad* the offence forming the second charge, finding them not guilty, and absolving them. Against this judgment an appeal was noted for the respondents, but owing to the regretted illness and death of the learned Sheriff (Sir A. ALISON) the appeal has not been disposed of.

This trial illustrates the superiority of the Scotch mode of procedure. In Scotland it is the Procurator Fiscal, or public prosecutor, that prosecutes, not the Inspector, who is thus saved all the trouble and annoyance. All he has to do is to make a report to the Lord Advocate, who, if he thinks proper, causes the Fiscal to act upon it. In England it is different; there is no public prosecutor, and the Inspector himself has to appear as prosecutor. As regards the case itself, the whole question is whether "bating" or "waffing" out of gas, by means of the man agitating the air in the place by "flaffing" or "waffing" with his jacket until he drives it out, is sufficient, or whether air ought to be led in by brattice, or otherwise. In this case the fireman did not waff out the place, and a stranger went in, and got himself burned. The Sheriff (equal to the "Stipendiary" in England) holds that the place was not aired in accordance with the first general rule. As to the evidence for the defence, it is not by any means generally held, as stated by Mr. ROBERTSON or Mr. SNEDDON, that waffing is sufficient; indeed, it would be a great libel on many of the intelligent coalmasters in the Glasgow district to hold Mr. ROBERTSON's evidence as correct, most of them bratticing the places on the least appearance of fire-damp; and the statement made by one witness, that a man in his place by the movement (of his body) while working would cause a sufficient current, is absurd. A colliery manager and a mining engineer, who were asked to appear for the defence, on going down the pit and examining the place, declined.

THE COLLIERY EXPLOSIONS, AND RELIEF FUNDS.

The knowledge of any serious calamity at home or abroad, by which a number of persons are deprived of the means of support, brings out one of the noblest traits peculiar to the English character. The moment an appeal is made on behalf of suffering humanity there is no fear of the necessary succour being afforded, and often in excess of what is required. The most recent occurrences which have called forth the sympathy of all classes, from the QUEEN downwards, were the terrible explosions at the Oaks and Talke Collieries, which took place almost simultaneously, in December last. Not only in the immediate localities where the terrible catastrophes took place, but in all parts of the kingdom, and from our most distant colonies, large sums were subscribed to meet the wants and to soothe the distressed sufferers. Ever foremost in all works of benevolence, the City of London took up the cause of the widows and children, and a committee was formed at the Mansion House, at the head of which was the LORD MAYOR, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions. As might be expected, from the high character and position of the gentlemen of which that committee was composed, a large amount of money soon flowed in, several sums having been specified by the donors to be given entirely to one or the other of the collieries.

Everything proceeded most harmoniously until the subscription lists were closed, when it was found that the amount received by the local committees, supplemented by what was received at the Mansion House, would be amply sufficient to keep the widows, children, and others who were considered entitled to participate in the benefit of the fund, in comparative comfort. In the event, however, of there being any surplus, a permanent fund was established, the trustees of which were the LORD-LIEUTENANT of the West Riding, Lord HALIFAX, and Lord WHARFCLIFFE, whilst the committee included the names of the leading nobility and gentry in the South and West of Yorkshire. It was then naturally supposed that the Mansion House Fund would be apportioned between the two collieries, according to the number of persons to be relieved at each. Up to the present time, however, no such apportionment has taken place, nor are there the slightest indications of any intention of such being done, although frequent applications from the committee have been made to effect that object. It would appear that the LORD MAYOR, and the gentlemen acting with him, consider the local subscriptions sufficient to meet the requirements of the unfortunate sufferers—a decision not shared in by the local committees, or by those well acquainted with the dispensation of such funds. What, then, is to be done with the large sum in the hands of the LORD MAYOR? So far as can be gathered, it is to go to form a permanent fund, of which London is to be the head-quarters, and the Mansion House committee to be the dispensers, sitting, *en permanence*, to take cognizance of all fatalities arising from accidents in collieries.

Now, in the first place, the premises of the London committee that

the local funds are sufficient to meet the requirements of each district are denied by those best able to form an opinion. On what basis the metropolitan gentlemen have arrived at the conclusion they have done we are unable to say, but the committee at Barnsley, some of the members of which have had to deal with similar catastrophes, are of just a contrary opinion. That the local funds, with the aid of parochial relief (where the recipients are not entitled to anything from the Miners' Association), would keep the widows and children from actual starvation there can be no doubt; but then we are far from believing that the public in evincing its wonted sympathy only intended that such should be the result of their benevolence. We believe it was the desire of the subscribers to lessen as much as possible the losses sustained by the widows and children under the sad and painful circumstances, so far as pecuniary aid could do so, and keep them from being dependent for support on the liberality of workhouse officials. But from the course pursued by the Mansion House Committee, it is quite possible, as in the case of the Lund Hill fund, that the present relief will have to be reduced from time to time, as the money in hand becomes reduced. At present the sum allowed to a widow without family is 5*s.* per week. Now, at the time of the explosion there were no less than 30 widows of the men killed at the Oaks who were pregnant, and surely it cannot be said that the sum named, with a small addition, is sufficient to pay house rent, give that support so necessary in their condition, and find medical attendance, nursing, and extra nourishment. Yet, unless the local fund is largely supplemented, it is questionable whether that amount will be paid for any length of time.

We now come to the more important part of the question, that relative to the disposal of the sums paid into the hands of the Mansion House Committee. The subscriptions given were in aid of the sufferers by the Oaks and Talke Collieries, and we should like to know what the committee have done towards alleviating the misery of the sufferers by those terrible catastrophes, to do which their services were called into requisition. We look upon it that the gentlemen composing the committee are the trustees of the subscribers, and the latter have a just right to know how their wishes have been carried out. As before stated, we do not believe that they gave their money to support the widows and children of the men killed in the explosions in the first instance, and those who nobly sacrificed their own lives in their endeavour to save the lives of others, at a point just above workhouse relief.

Having those opinions, we have considered it our duty to bring the matter prominently before the public, in the hope that an arrangement may yet be come to. We have no desire to see a collision between the local committees and that at the Mansion House; but it is apparent, unless something is speedily done, such a result is inevitable. In saying so much we do so advisedly in the interest of those most concerned. Of course, we have no objection to a permanent fund—of the desirability of which there are no two opinions—but, then we are at a loss to know how the Mansion House Committee can presume to keep the money they have for such a purpose. The sum they have in hand was subscribed for the relief of the widows and children left destitute by two explosions, and it is, therefore, their duty to give effect to the wishes of the subscribers, as they have no right whatever to devote any portion of it to any other purpose whatever. Should they do so, they will cause the public to have but little faith in the administration of funds placed in the hands of gentlemen for specific charitable purposes, and give a serious check to the flow of sympathy and benevolence of the country, which hitherto have never been appealed to in vain.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION—No. V.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Although the admirable collection of minerals and metallurgical products exhibited in the Prussian Department should long ere this have been noticed, Mr. KOHLER must accept apologies for another week's delay, which, by the way, is less important, seeing that the visitors to that court can, through his courtesy and intelligence, obtain all the information they desire, whilst in some other parts of the building even the smallest statement as to the character and object of the exhibits are looked for in vain. The French have been particularly neglectful in this respect, so far as the Exhibition is concerned; although it is true that most of them give addresses in Paris, and are there very ready to give not only details, but historical facts also—one gentleman kindly devoting just 23 minutes in recounting the biography of that celebrated Englishman Sir ISAAC NEWTON (I think he must have read a translation of Mrs. BARBAULD'S "Evenings at Home," from the nature of the history), who discovered the law of gravitation through an apple falling upon him whilst he sat smoking under an apple tree, as a necessary preliminary to the description of an improved safety-cage for collieries, in which, from my familiarity with it, I should have been inclined to class, without much disrespect for chronology, as decidedly ante-Newtonian, I sought in vain for any improvement or even alteration as compared with other models in general use even in France. Want of novelty is, however, by no means a common fault in French inventions, and those intended to be useful, as a rule, possess not only greater utility than we are accustomed to admit in England, but they are also quite equal, all things considered, to most English inventions. LENOIR'S gas-engine, for example, is undoubtedly superior to any machine we have for anything under (say) 2½-horse power, and it is certainly astonishing that, notwithstanding the length of time it has been known in England, so few have been set to work. In France its merits are thoroughly appreciated, hundreds are daily at work (in fact, they may be seen in almost every street), and it appears that in every instance they give the most entire satisfaction; they are cleanly, compact, economic, and easily managed, and they seem to be in high favour with the working men who are fortunate enough to be employed where they are in use.

THE COAL TRADE OF FRANCE.

The extension of the coal trade in France, or perhaps it would be more correct to say the development of the coal fields of France, is, probably, of greater importance in promoting the material prosperity of the empire than the extension of any other branch of national industry; for whilst the establishment of an ironworks or of a manufactory for textile fabrics can, while foreign fuel is so largely used as at present, only be productive of individual benefit, the opening out of the many rich coal deposits now known to exist will not only benefit those immediately engaged in working them, but will confer a lasting good upon every manufacturer in France, by adding to his means of obtaining an increased supply of cheap fuel, and making the entire nation dependent upon home-produced instead of imported coal. Not long since the opening of collieries in the Pas-de-Calais was referred to as a curiosity; now the collieries of that district enjoy an important place in the lists of the mineral resources of the empire. For the present it will suffice to allude to the Béthune Mines Company's Collieries at Bully-Grenay, and to one or two of the safety contrivances in use there. The concession extends over upwards of 14,000 acres, of which nearly 13,600 acres are coal lands. There are at present four pits upon the concession, the fourth being of comparatively recent date. A fifth is about to be sunk, with distinct engines, for working both series of seams, which are about 275 yards distant from each other. The upper series contains 11 known workable seams, and the lower series six. Up to the present time three pits have been in work, and during the period included in the accounts presented to the last meeting there was raised no less than 5,347,732 bushels, or (say) 214,000 tons. In No. 1 pit there are eight workable seams, from which nearly 70,000 tons of coal were obtained, containing from 60½ to 69½ of fixed carbon, and 30½ to 39½ of volatile substances. No. 2 pit produces a quality of coal much sought after for forge and domestic purposes; it yielded about 61,250 tons of coal, containing from 66½ to 69½ per cent. of fixed carbon, and from 30½ to 33½ per cent. of volatile matters. No. 3 pit, which contains six known workable seams, produces a good coking coal, extensively used for glass-making and forge purposes; it yielded about 73,250 tons of coal, containing from 70½ to 81½ per cent. of fixed carbon, and 18½ to 29½ per cent. of volatile matters. In No. 4 pit they have met with a seam which has been found to contain 85½ per cent. of fixed carbon, and 14½ per cent. of volatile matters; the smalls from this seam have been successfully employed for the manufacture of compressed

fuel. It should have been stated that No. 2 pit has proved the existence of eleven workable seams, so that the four pits will thus lay open no less than 26 seams. The thickness of these varies from 2½ in. to 59 in., giving an average of rather over 31 inches. Each of the four existing pits has had to be sunk through 136½ yards to 166½ yards of overlying rock, and have, therefore, been provided with powerful machines—those on No. 1 and No. 4 pits have vertical cylinders coupled, and are of 180-horse power; and those on No. 2 and No. 3 pits have horizontal cylinders coupled, and are of 150-horse power. The winding in No. 1, No. 2, and No. 3 pits is effected by square double-decks, each deck containing two corves of 12½ bushels, or a total useful load of 18 hectolitres, or 32½ cwt. At the No. 1 pit the winding machinery is equal to 30 cages, or 59 tons per hour, and at No. 2 and No. 3 pits, where the full corves are run off at the front, and the empties run on behind, 35 cages, or 69 tons per hour, can be raised. At No. 4 pit they are going to put in the long cages, of which specimens are exhibited; and they have no doubt that they will so economise the labour that 42 cages, or 83 tons per hour, can be drawn up. Each pit is provided with a mechanical ventilator; one is on FABBRY'S system, the second is a centrifugal machine, on DAVINE'S system; and the third is a GIBBAL'S fan. It has been found that the last-named machine gives the best results. Iron ladders alone are used as the means of ingress and egress; they are placed in the upcast, and can be used at any time.

But in connection with a colliery, and more especially with a colliery in a newly-opened district, the procuring of means of transport for the produce, &c., of labour, is of paramount importance. In both these respects the company have acted most energetically. Besides the numerous roads previously existing, the company has constructed, for the conveyance of its products, an excellent railway, which connects it with the Aire and La Bassée Canal and with the North of France Railway. The mean distance of the three working pits from the canal is about 5½ miles, and from the railway 1½ miles. When the No. 4 pit is at work, its distance will be 4½ and 2 miles respectively. The population of the district was barely sufficient for the agricultural work, and the rapid extension of the coal trade has only been possible by obtaining men from the coal districts previously in full work. A large proportion of the workmen have been obtained from the North, and a considerable number from Belgium. In order to secure their services it was necessary to erect habitations for them; at Bully-Grenay they have 205 houses, a school, and a chapel; at Mazengarbe, 48 houses; and at Vermelles, 83 houses, a school, and a chapel. The houses are each built upon about 12 poles of land, and contain from three to six rooms, with cellars and dependencies; they cost, upon the average, about 84*l.*, and are let to the miners at an average of 6 francs (4*s.* 10*d.*) per month. The miners, who are 912 in number, descend by the ladders, but are brought up by the cages, which, at all the pits, are furnished with safety-catches of one description or another; but in order to entitle the miners to take advantage of this means of egress they are bound to conform to certain rules, which have been established to prevent accident. A benefit society (Caisse de Secours), which rendered immense service during the last epidemic, has been for several years in operation. The fund is raised by a stoppage made from the men's wages, by a proportionate contribution by the company, and by the fines. This society provides for the instruction of the children and adults, and for the medical and pharmaceutical requirements of its members. There are benefits fixed by the regulations in case of sickness and of slight wounds, and in case of serious injury the benefits are higher. Miners permanently injured, or who have become incapable of work, after serving the company a certain time, are pensioned, and the system of pensioning extends also to the widows and children of miners killed in the service of the company, or who die from the result of injuries received in the works. The administration of the society is in the hands of three of the superior officers of the company and four working miners, and the doctor has a seat and voice at the council. The Béthune Company, moreover, are taking steps which are well worth following in other quarters. To provide for increased operations at a future time, without drawing away the hands from neighbouring collieries, the executive have had an establishment built, of which they exhibit drawings, for the accommodation of from 80 to 100 lads, of not less than 12 years, who are to be instructed in every detail connected with the workings, to be fed, lodged, and clothed, and to be provided with the moral care necessary to their age. Each of the lads will be furnished with a book, in which their savings will be regularly entered, and kept at interest, so that they can, by care and industry, have a considerable sum at their disposal upon reaching maturity. The company has every confidence in the result of these measures, which will at once be put into execution, and they reckon upon forming a body of intelligent working miners, attached to the locality and to the company, which will have replaced in their youth the protectors whom they either have not known or have prematurely lost. To Mr. A. BOITELLE, the president of the company, I am indebted for the fullest reply to every enquiry made concerning both the mines themselves and the machinery in use at them, specimens of most of which have been sent here for exhibition, and to the readers of the MINING JOURNAL such a detailed account of the Béthune Mines will be particularly acceptable, seeing that the success of these adds another piece of evidence in favour of the opinion of those who maintain the probable existence of an, as yet unseen, coal field beneath the Southern Counties of England. By the courtesy of Mr. DELAVRIERE, the engineer-in-chief of the mines, I shall be able, in a future notice, to give a full description of the safety apparatus exhibited in Class 47, as well as of some of the other mechanical contrivances.

SAFETY-LAMPS.—DUBRULLE'S safety-lamps have been so long and favourably known, at least by name, to the readers of the Journal, and these lamps are again exhibited in the present exposition. So long since as 1827 the hardware and lamp manufactory of Mr. DUBRULLE sprung into existence, and at the present time the lamps of Mr. COSSET DUBRULLE are very largely used throughout France. The manufacture of safety-lamps was commenced by Mr. DUBRULLE in 1833, and in 1844 he obtained a bronze medal for the improvements he had introduced, and silver and bronze medals, and other recognitions, were obtained in 1849, 1854, 1855, and 1862 respectively. The lamps of Mr. COSSET DUBRULLE are not only employed in many of the French collieries, and are largely used in manufactories where inflammable substances are produced. Mr. COSSET DUBRULLE has just taken foreign patents for further improvements in lamps, and an opportunity will be taken to publish the mechanical details of his invention.

BASTIER'S CHAIN-PUMP.—One of the most attractive machines in the English Department is BASTIER'S Chain-Pump, exhibited by the inventor, in connection with Messrs. JACKSON and CO., of Gracechurch-street, London. The effect of the pump can be best seen from the gallery, and the visitor cannot fail to be favourably impressed with the enormous quantity of water raised by so small a pump. Reference was not long since made in the columns of the MINING JOURNAL to the erection at the St. Helen's (Bishop Auckland) Colliery, belonging to the Messrs. PEASE, of a pump of this description for raising water from the depth of 270 ft., when it was proved, from accurate measurement, to give an efficiency of 87 per cent., and the results obtained here appear to be equally satisfactory. The diameter of the tube is 12 in., and the water is pumped from a depth of 16 ft., which is, of course, very small; but from the accuracy with which the rising and falling portions of the chain (not only in this, but in chain-pumps generally) necessarily balance each other, the depth practically makes but little difference, the column of water, and that alone, being all that has in any case to be lifted. Of course, there is increased friction to overcome as the depth increases, but this is so slight as to offer no practical difficulty. The pump exhibited here is driven by a belt from a main shaft, the power for which is provided by the Commissioners, and which is used in common by a number of machines, and the exact power used has not been ascertained. Since the exhibition opened, however, the results obtained at each speed, for the gearing has been thrice altered, has been very good. The main shaft runs pretty uniformly, at 120 revolutions per minute, and the chain-wheel has been driven at 20, 50, and 30 revolutions per minute respectively, the latter being that at which it has been arranged permanently to run the pump. At 20 revolutions per minute the quantity of water raised was 750 gallons, and it was then decided to try 50 revolutions, in order to prove that there need be no appre-

hension as to the strength of the pump, and its ability to run at a high speed. At 50 revolutions per minute the pump gave 1900 gallons; but as this quantity was more than the upper tank would contain, or allow to escape by the channel provided for it, the water not only flowed over the sides, but was also thrown, in spite of the glass protecting walls around the pump, upon the exhibits of Messrs. PLATT BROTHERS, of Oldham, on the other side of the gallery, as well as upon those of the North Moor Foundry Company and others in the vicinity. Complaint of damage by water was at once made, and it was ordered that the pump should be stopped. It is now working smoothly and regularly at 30 revolutions per minute, and is giving 1120 gallons, which is as good a result as need be desired.

REPORT FROM SCOTLAND.

MAY 29.—If all workers and dealers in metals have not yet participated in the revival which is imparting animation to our Pig-Iron market, there is a hopeful likelihood that they will have occasion to join in the reviving chorus before long. During the week prices have been slightly depressed, but the market was somewhat steady, and a very good business was done. The quotation has slid up and down between 53s. 9d. and 53s. 6d. cash, and 53s. 9d. and 54s. one month. Everything is now in favour of a rising market—make, stock, consumption, and demand. The exports for the week are 3000 tons ahead of those of the corresponding week in 1866, the figures being 13,265 tons this year, against 10,100 tons last year. To-day a fair business was done at 55s. 7½d. cash, 53s. 10½d. one month, closing with buyers over; sellers 1½d. per ton higher. Gartsherrie, No. 1, 65s.; Coltness, 64s.; Glengarnock (at Ardrossan), 61s. Manufactured Iron experiences the same limited demand, but as some of the works—Monkland, Motherwell, Blochalm, &c.—are said to have commenced at the reduction, and the others are to follow on Monday next, perhaps makers will feel at liberty to offer finished iron at some reduction from the list price. The gunboats which have been contracted for here are said to belong to the composite class—partly wood and partly iron; and if such is the case, as the price would lead us to infer, the quantity of iron to be used will be comparatively limited. Coals for shipment keep in fair demand, with heavy shipments, at the reduced quotations: 28,600 tons are the aggregate returns from the ports, against only 18,935 tons in the same week of last year, Troon supplying fully one-third of the whole shipments. The ironstone, coal, lime, &c., in the estate of Glorat, parish of Campsie, and the whole minerals in Redhouse estate, parish of Livingston, are offered to be let. In Ayrshire, the miners, at a "smoking" conference, have struck two works, as "a means of resisting the reduction of wages;" while in the Larkhall and Motherwell districts nearly the whole body are "resisting the reduction of wages" by the same processes. Some of Merry and Cunningham's resisting miners, who had to "come out" at their Houghhead pits, because they were reduced to 4s. a day, were allowed to "go in" to the pits of the same firm near Quarter at 3s. 6d. a day, which they did most willingly. This shows the inconsistency and stupidity of the Union, by whose orders nearly 800 miners are idle in the districts of Motherwell and Larkhall. As the funds of the various Unions have become reduced by the strikes of the past twelve months, there is little hope that the colliers will get much extraneous aid, so that the sooner they make a virtue of their necessity the sooner will they be able to bring help to their suffering families. The miners throughout Fifeshire have submitted to the reduction.

A fatal explosion of fire-damp took place on Monday morning in Messrs. D. and J. Sneddon's No. 3 pit, Cambusnethan Colliery, by which two colliers—James Stevenson and John Short, or McCarty—lost their lives. As these parties were provided with a safety-lamp, it is difficult to understand how the explosion took place. The men were both dead when found, and their faces and arms were severely burned.

SCOTCH GAS COALS—ROCHSOLES.

The Rochsoles Gas Coal is a mineral nearly allied to the celebrated Boghead coal, and produces a rich return in gas. As this class of coal is becoming year by year more scarce, its value has been enhanced; and it is well known that the output of the best kinds has been contracted for while the seams last. On the other hand, several new pits have been opened, whose produce would have naturally come in to supply the deficiency; but these were conserved for oil distillation, and the overplus of the old works was as anxiously secured for the same purpose. Since that time oil distillation has nearly ceased, and the proprietors of various seams of gas coal are now freely offering their mineral for sale. By an analysis of some Scotch gas coals, Prof. Fyfe, of Aberdeen, supplies the following results:—

Boghead	15,486 cubic feet per ton of coal.
Ardiston	10,500 "
Lismahagow	10,176 "

Mr. Young, of Dalkeith Gasworks, subjected 26 cwt. of the Rochsoles coal to the test, and found that it yielded 11,902 cubic feet of gas to the ton of coal. This proves its superiority to both Ardiston and Lismahagow, and we believe the proprietors are willing to offer it on moderate terms. As the full analysis of this coal may prove satisfactory to our readers, we give it in detail:—

CHEMICAL REPORT ON ROCHSOLES GAS COAL.

A commercial sample of Rochsoles gas coal, consisting of 26 cwt., was received here on the 20th ult. for analysis for gas, from Messrs. James Struthers and Co., Rochsoles Colliery, Airdrie. The following deductions were made from working the entire sample, as in the ordinary practice in gas-making: 6000 cubic feet of the gas was stored for examination: 1000 parts of the coal gave the following:

Volatiles matter (gas, tar, and water)	46.05
Fixed combustible matter (fuel)	53.75
Ash	31.02
Sulphur	1.28
Water	0.90=100.00
Gas from 1 ton of coal, corrected to temp. 60°, pressure 30" ..	11,902 cubic feet.
Coke from 1 ton of coal	11.82 lbs.
Ash in the coke	58.8 per cent.
Ash in 1 ton of coal	65 lbs.
Sulphur in 1 ton of coal	28.69 lbs.
Specific gravity of the coal	1.058 water=1000.
Gas from one cubic foot of coal	103.6 lbs.
Specific gravity of the gas	550 cubic feet.
Weight of gas from 1 ton of coal	542 air=1000.
Hydrocarbon vapours absorbed by bromine	494 lbs.
Duration of one cubic foot of gas by jet of 5 in. flame	2-16 gallons.
Relative value of one cubic foot of gas in sperm	11.5 per cent.
Illuminating power of five cubic feet of gas, deduced from 30 observations by a union jet, consuming 3.952 cubic feet per hour, in standard sperm candles	57.50"
General observations.—Whether for quantity or quality of gas this coal stands high among first-class Scotch Canals. The yield of gas is nearly 12,000 cubic feet to the ton, which is only exceeded by a very few first-class Canals. The seam appears to be about 3½ in. thick, and comprises three distinct bands, having each their peculiar physical characteristics. A band of 1½ in. on the one side has the appearance of ebony, and a density of 1.619 as compared with water. The middle band has a yellow colour, and a density of 1.212; and the third band has a highly mammillated cleavage, and a density of 1.238. The mechanical water is only 0.9 per cent. This is the driest coal that has come through my hands. Bulk for bulk this coal yields more gas than Boghead coal; it is, therefore, well adapted for the rapid manufacture of gas. This coal has not a single detractory property but the quality of the coke.	26.5 candles.

Laboratory, Dalkeith Gasworks. J. YOUNG, F.R.S.S.A., Gas Engineer.

The unlooked for depression in the oil trade is, no doubt, the reason why the proprietors are introducing this coal to the notice of gas companies, and from its high yield per ton and excellent quality there is no doubt it will find a ready market.

REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

MAY 30.—Although June is nearly reached, little fine weather has yet been experienced here; the season so far has been one of unexampled cold. Partly owing to this, the Coal Trade continues in most branches very brisk. House coal, which had a month ago begun to decline, has again revived, and prices have increased. The demand for coking and gas coal also continue, on the whole, satisfactory, but some kinds of manu. returing coal have been rather dull in some quarters, and several collieries in the western parts of Durham have been working short time; still, on the whole, the coal trade is by far the most healthy trade in the district. Most other branches remain as last reported—that is, devoid of animation, with the exception of the Alkali Trade, which continues very brisk.

A strike at the Seaton Delaval Collieries appears to be likely to

take place, at any rate, no agreement has yet been arrived at between the parties. An offer has been made to the men, to give an advance of 1d. per ton for hewing the coal in all parts of the pits, and on this offer not being accepted on Saturday last, a number of men were at once put on to make tools for the strangers who are intended to be brought.

It is likely that a large importation of Cornish miners will take place, this step having met with entire success at Cramlington, the adjoining colliery, which is partly worked by the same owners as those at Delaval. A large number of Cornishmen are now naturalised at Cramlington; indeed, these men are to be found in various parts of both those counties.

The new winning at Hartford, in connection with the Cramlington Colliery, is progressing most satisfactorily, and a large number of workmen's houses are being constructed, to be in readiness when the coal is reached. The great steam coal field of Northumberland is being rapidly occupied, and the capability of producing this valuable coal is constantly increasing.

The North of England Institute of Mining Engineers meeting will be held in Newcastle, on Saturday, when the business, so far as has yet transpired, will be as follows:—1. Mr. W. Cockburn's paper, "On Underground Conveyance in the Cleveland District, with Remarks on the Clip Pulley."—2. Messrs. Morrison and J. Nelson's paper, "On Underground Haulage at Felton Colliery."—3. Mr. Harper's paper, "On Harper's Improved Safety-Cage Apparatus for ordinary Wire-Rope Conductors."

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

MAY 30.—The ironmasters are able to evince a little more independence as to the prices accepted, owing to the number of orders secured and offered of late, and they are gradually, although slowly, emerging from the difficult position in which they have for so long been placed. Buyers, no doubt, seeing signs of improvement in the distance, have been disposed to increase their purchases since the commencement of May, provided the makers will make an abatement on the current quotations, but this the latter decline to do, being equally well convinced with the buyers that they will not have to wait long for an increase in the demand. A considerable quantity of railway iron continues to be shipped from the local ports, principally for the Russian and American markets. The enquiry from the States continues about the same, and a gentleman connected with one of the leading American railways is about to visit the district with the view of making additional purchases. The requirements of home buyers remain without change. Taking the trade altogether, a better feeling prevails than for a long time past, and it is hoped and believed that the actual improvement will soon correspond with the improved feeling. Business keeps about the same in the Tin-plate Trade, and quotations are in favour of buyers. It cannot, perhaps, be said that any of the works have as yet suffered from the falling off in the enquiry, but without an increase in the sales, makers will not be long before they are obliged to resort to stocking, and this, it appears, they are quite prepared to do, rather than sell at unremunerative prices. The shipping of coal has been going on pretty steadily since last report, the arrivals being more numerous, and tonnage, in consequence, is not so scarce. As remarked last week, the steam coal pits could do far more work than they are now doing, and many of the collieries in the Rhondda and Aberdare Valleys are not employed more than three full turns a week. This, no doubt, has been caused partly by scarcity of tonnage, but when this difficulty is entirely removed the demand will still be far below the ordinary output of the collieries. In the house coal trade there is no change to record in business, and the requirements of buyers keep rather below expectations.

The emigration mania has once more appeared in South Wales, and hundreds have already left, and many others are preparing to follow. As was the case in 1865 and 1866, fully 85 to 90 per cent. of the emigrants are bound for the United States, and the remainder are distributed over the various British colonies. The bad accounts received of the state of trade in the States, the comparative lowness of wages, as compared with the prices of provisions, and many other disadvantages which might be mentioned, do not appear to have any influence in checking the movement; and, in fact, those who have left have, in many instances, expressed their conviction that things cannot be worse than there are. Undoubtedly many of those that leave can well be spared in the present depressed condition of the iron trade, but it is, nevertheless, a serious and unfortunate circumstance that so many skilled hands are leaving the country, for their places cannot be filled without considerable trouble. Many of the ironmasters are making heavy sacrifices to keep their hands together, and they do this in order to be prepared to meet any improvement which may take place in the demand.

The Penarth Dock and Railway Company held a special meeting at Cardiff, on Tuesday (Mr. Crawshaw Bailey, M.P., in the chair). The Chairman said the meeting had been called in consequence of the financial difficulties of the company, and he proposed that the payment of the dividends declared at the meeting in January should be suspended until the secretary gave notice that they were able to pay the same. Mr. Cartwright seconded the proposal. When the Taft Vale took possession of the undertaking, 600,000 had been expended, and under an agreement between the two boards, additional works had been carried out to the extent of 120,000, making a total expenditure of 720,000. The Taft Vale had declined to pay interest, except on 600,000, and the lease had not yet been signed by that company; he trusted, however, that an amicable arrangement would be arrived at. Mr. Ward, of Bristol, moved an amendment, that a committee of three should be appointed to make a searching investigation into the accounts, and to endeavour to come to terms with the Taft Vale. Mr. Roberts seconded the amendment. The Chairman complained of the conduct of the Taft Vale board, and expressed his determination that they should not be trampled upon. He had unabated confidence in the soundness of the company, and as a proof of which he had increased his holding from 15,000 to 70,000. The original proposition was carried by a large majority.

A few weeks since a handsome presentation was made to Mr. Josiah Richards by the workmen, agents, &c., at the Pontypool Works, and the example has been followed this week by those employed at the Abersychan Works, of which Mr. Richards is manager. The presentation consisted of a splendid and massive silver epergne, or candelabrum, with the following inscription on it:—"This silver epergne, the joint testimonial of the agents employed at the Abersychan Ironworks, tradesmen, and others interested in the neighbourhood, and the lessors of the Abersychan Works and Mineral Estate, is presented to Josiah Richards, Esq., to mark their warm appreciation of the unquestionable skill and sound discretion which have characterised his management of these important works during the seven years he has held that responsible position. May, 1867."

The directors of the Bristol and South Wales Wagon Company (Limited) intend making another allotment of 2000 shares, at par, to the present shareholders.

SHACKLEFORD, FORD, AND CO. (Limited).—The report of the Investigation Committee appointed by the shareholders is a lengthy document, and it discloses a state of things truly extraordinary. Not one of the directors appears to have paid for his shares, and nearly all of them were mixed up with the old firm in giving accommodation bills to keep the concern going. Upwards of 50,000 of the company's money was misappropriated by the managing directors, and expended on a private concern of their own. A remarkable feature in the report, the banking account could never have been properly attended to, or else these irregularities would have been discovered, and this is fully confirmed by the committee. Three resolutions are recommended to the shareholders:—1. To wind up the company absolutely. 2. To dispose of the works to some other company. 3. To form a new company, which could only be thought of if on a close inspection of the accounts there appears to be the nucleus of valuable business. The report points out that the shareholders have an unquestionable remedy against the directors for the recovery of their losses.

FOREST OF DEAN.—The Royal Forest of Dean Mining Company (Limited) held a meeting at the Star Hotel, Worcester, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of authorising the directors to dispose of the whole or a part of the property of the company. Mr. T. Holland presided. The proceedings were commenced by Mr. C. W. Hoskins, of Harewood Park, Ross, who strongly condemned the conduct of the directors, and proposed a committee of investigation; and further proposed that the meeting should be postponed till the report be brought up. Mr. Brown, of Cardiff, seconded the motion, when the Chairman rose and explained that the object of the meeting was that of taking into consideration the propriety of selling a portion of the property in the Forest of Dean. Mr. Martin Abell, Worcester, proposed "That the shareholders of the company are of opinion that it is expedient to offer the whole of the company's property in the Forest of Dean for sale, by public auction, as soon as convenient, in lots; and that in the event of the whole or any portion of the property not realising the reserved prices, they be disposed of by the directors, by private treaty; and that the directors, and all other necessary parties, be authorised and requested to take steps which, in their judgment, are necessary for properly carrying the foregoing into effect." This having been seconded by Mr. Underwood, Mr. Slater, of Gloucester, moved an amendment, "That no steps be taken respecting the resolution of Mr. Abell till the company's affairs have been investigated by an independent committee of shareholders." This was lost, and the former resolution was declared to be carried. A committee was then appointed, consisting of Messrs. Slater, Abell, Buck, Smith, and Everett, to confer with the directors as to the reserve price to be put upon the lots; and a committee was also appointed, consisting of the above, with the addition of Mr. Brown and Mr. Snowden.

The Iron Trade of the district continues very brisk. At Parkend there are three furnaces in blast, and kept working with considerable vigour, and the iron is dispatched to customers as fast as it can be made. The quality of this iron is exceedingly good. At Cinderford there are corresponding number of furnaces in work, and the orders are received even more rapidly than the iron can be made. At the other works, both in raw and manufactured iron, the trade is brisk.

The return of unexpected and unwelcome cold weather in the district has increased the demand for household coals. The latter part of last

week, and up to Wednesday morning of this, there were heavy and incessant thunder showers, preceded by sharp frosts, which interfered with all kinds of outdoor employment. King Charles's day, which is usually observed in the district, brought an agreeable change. Some of the furnaces were gaily adorned with oak boughs and the oak apple. Orders for all kinds of household and other coals are abundant.

The Tin Trade, although it was depressed for a day or so, is returning to its wonted activity. Several good orders have been received. The men are all on full time, and there are no stocks at either of the Forest works.

The newly-erected concern at Whitcroft for the utilisation of coal dust, to work Barker's patent, is rapidly progressing, and it is anticipated that in two months the buildings, together with the machinery, will be completed. The company's works are in close proximity to the Severn and Wye rivers, and they have some collieries near, from which they will obtain their coal, or otherwise slack, which, by the new process, will be compressed into square and available pieces. The masonry in the course of erection is very substantial.

On Wednesday some arrangements were made at Moseley Green, between Mr. Holmes and the Great Western Railway Company for putting in a siding for the conveyance of coal down the Forest of Dean Central Railway, so that, in all probability, before another month after this has passed this long neglected and unfortunate line will be used for traffic. It has been rumoured that the company intend, at no distant day, to extend this branch to Cinderford, and run a portion of the Cinderford traffic down this line. Under any circumstances, should any very much increased output of coal take place in this valley, some other route must be provided, as the Bullo Pill line would be inadequate. Should this prove necessary, then it is believed a passenger line would also be made of it, inasmuch also as, notwithstanding the increasing population of East Dean, there is no means of persons reaching it by rail within five miles, and by extending the Central Railway two miles, Cinderford might be reached, and the disadvantage remedied.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

MAY 30.—In connection with the Iron Trade of Derbyshire there is rather a better feeling, and the prospects are more cheering than they have been. The greater part of the furnaces are blowing, and, as a consequence, there is a very large output of pig. Most of the forges are doing a moderate amount of business in sheets, hoops, and bars. There is a fair quantity of coal being forwarded to London, and on the Midland route, but orders are not sufficiently large as to cause the collier to be fully employed—a state of things for which they have themselves to thank. New markets are being opened out to make up for those lost by the dispute of the early part of the year, and amongst other places Grimsby is now receiving a considerable tonnage of coal via Retford. The determination of a number of the men of Burton-on-Trent district to belong to the Union has led to a very great many of them being discharged, as the masters on no account will employ persons who are connected with any trade association. The agitation has just included Ilkeston in the circuit in which they are now labouring, and on Monday last a meeting was held in the open air, when the men were urged to join the Union as the only means of obtaining their rights—whatever they may be. The district is a small one, comprising about 12 collieries, and any defection in the present state of the trade will be missed. There is, however, every reason to believe that the men will not remain long out. At the Devonshire Silkstone Colliery there is only a moderate business being done, while the Colnbar Wood is in a fair way of being cleared of the vast quantity of water which swamped the shareholders of the first company, and swept away the whole of their 60,000 capital. The Sheepbridge Company, who are the lessors of the coal, have commenced operations to get the water out, and sink the second shaft. There is little or no alteration in the Sheffield trade, few of them being at all busy, the only ones at all active being those connected with the steel and engine departments. There is more doing at the ironworks in South Yorkshire, and some few orders are in hand for sheets, hoops, and bars, whilst others have just been completed for Russia and China. Pipes, both water and gas, are in good request, whilst there is very little doing in rails. At Elsecar business has again resumed, and there is now a better prospect for the puddlers than for a considerable time past. All the steel works continue very busy, and a large trade is being done in rails for America, and the great Peninsular Railway of India, and also in crank axles. At present the colliers are turning out nearly 400 tons of Bessemer weekly—a fortune in itself for the lucky patentee—of which about 300 tons go to the rail-mill. The steel made is now second to none in the kingdom, as the blower, Mr. James, stands at the top of the profession.

There is only a moderate business doing in Coal, and the tonnage of household qualities to the metropolis is by no means large. Steam coal is beginning to move off, and as the Baltic is now open for traffic a considerable improvement is anticipated, both for Hull and Grimsby. During the week there has been some enquiry for steam coal to supply the steamers sailing from Liverpool to New York. Some few years ago a considerable quantity was forwarded to the former place, but the demand, for some reason or other, entirely fell away. It would now appear that a fair rate granted by the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company might be the means of ensuring some very good orders for the district. There is, as usual, a brisk demand for coke for the ironworks in Lincolnshire and other places. At Silkstone, where there is a row of 60 patent ovens belonging to the Frodingham Iron Company, they are turning out a large quantity of first-class coke. As the slack, of which it is made, has to be worked, Mr. Clayton, the manager, is about to utilise the refuse carried away by cleansing. After going through one or two processes, the slack is then adapted for moulders' blacking, and for which it promises to meet with a good demand. Mr. R. C. Thorne, mining engineer, is about to make borings at Milnthorpe and Haw Park, for the purpose of proving the seams; and Messrs. Craik's new shaft, at Carlton, for the working of the valuable beds of coal belonging to Lord Wharfedale, will shortly be sunk. The new shaft to be sunk in connection with the Oaks Colliery has been boarded off, and operations will be commenced as soon as the necessary machinery is ready.

The principal mining engineers in the West Riding have visited the Oaks Colliery, for the purpose of inspecting the condition of the shafts, and the pipe through which a large quantity of gas exudes from the feeder in the mine. Among those present were Mr. E. Holton, Methley; Mr. Brown, Sheffield; and Mr. J. H. Potter, Monks Osborne and Silkstone. Mr. J. H. Potter, mining engineer, is about to make borings at Milnthorpe and Haw Park, for the purpose of proving the seams; and Messrs. Craik's new shaft, at Carlton, for the working of the valuable beds of coal belonging to Lord Wharfedale, will shortly be sunk. The new shaft to be sunk in connection with the Oaks Colliery has been boarded off, and operations will be commenced as soon as the necessary machinery is ready.

Mr. W. Day, proprietor of the Mount Osborne Collieries, Barnsley, was entertained at dinner, on Tuesday, by the working colliers. The entertainment took place in the Mechanics' Hall, which was very tastefully decorated for the occasion. In acknowledging the kind manner in which the colliers of his health had been received, Mr. Day said he hoped the time was not far distant when he would be able to reciprocate their kindness, and urged those present to aim at being something higher than mere hewers of coal, to try and raise themselves in the social scale, and take a livelier interest in all other matters. Much could be gained in that direction by attending lectures and scientific meetings. Mr. Potter, the engineer, in replying to a similar toast, was much applauded when he gave it as his opinion that eight hours hard work for six days a week was quite sufficient. He also assured them that the great aim of himself and Mr. Day was, above all things, to do everything possible for the safety of the men. The pleasures of the evening were much enhanced by the excellent singing of Miss Wilkinson, Mr. Day, and Mr. Day, Jun., aided by the able performance on the pianoforte by Mr. A. Gill, the organist of Felkirk parish church. Everything passed off in the most agreeable manner.

FATAL COLLIERIES EXPLOSION AT WORSLEY.—An explosion of fire-damp, resulting in the loss of seven lives, occurred on Thursday at Messrs. P. Nightingale and Co.'s Mesne Lea Colliery, Worsley, near Manchester. The pit has been worked since 1824; it yields very little gas, and it has consequently been the practice to use, not safety-lamps, but naked candle lights. It was the duty of the fireman, however, to examine the pit each morning, before the commencement of work, with the aid of a safety-lamp, and this duty it is supposed, though there is no positive evidence to that effect, was carried out yesterday morning shortly before six o'clock. At that hour nine or ten men descended the chief shaft to work the 7-feet mine. From the mouth to the bottom of the shaft is a distance of 181 yards. Running from the bottom is a tunnel of 128 yards long; at the extremity of this tunnel there starts a "down brow," 280 yards in extent; and at a distance of 144 yards down this incline the main level starts east, and runs nearly 600 yards. It was a point between 400 and 500 yards down the main level that the men commenced work. They were, therefore, nearly 800 yards from the mouth of the pit, and, it is computed, about 800 yards below the surface of the earth. About half past six o'clock, a miner who had formed one of the working party, and who, with one or two more, had ascended the pit, came to the manager, Mr. R. Halliday, on the pit bank, and stated that there had just been a fire and an explosion in the 7-feet mine. So little noise had the explosion made, that Mr. Halliday doubted the truth of the statement; he at once, however, got assistance and descended the pit, and then his doubt was set at rest. There had, indeed, been an explosion, but little trace of it, beyond a number of displaced stones, and a few small pieces of coal, was visible. Some considerable time passed before the working point could be reached, when the bodies were removed to their several homes, to await the coroner's inquest. In addition to Mr. Halliday, who toiled in the work of extrication upwards of five hours, and who was so overcome by fatigue and the foul air of the mine that he was almost insensible when brought to the pit mouth—Mr. P. Nightingale, one of the proprietors; Mr. J. Higson, son of the Mine

Inspector; Mr. Ridyard, surveyor of the Bridgewater estates; and Mr. Wallwork, agent to the Bridgewater Trustees, rendered all the assistance in their power in clearing the mine and ministering to the two men who were found alive.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

MAY 30.—The Iron Trade continues dull, orders coming in of but small amount, and a bad effect has been produced by the occurrence of what are nominally three but really one failure in South Staffordshire, the result immediately of those which have previously taken place, though really such a termination seems to have been inevitable. The failure of Messrs. Reeve Brothers, iron merchants, of Wolverhampton, and of Messrs. Brotherton, of the Imperial Tube Works, in the same town, have previously been mentioned, and the last appears to have immediately led to the catastrophe which has this week been developed. The three firms which collapsed are—first, Ambrose Beard and Sons, of the Regent Ironworks, Bilston, the active partner in which, and in all the others, was Mr. George Beard, a young man of considerable energy, and distinguished by his shrewdness in business; the second was that of Beard and Thomas, of the Railway Works, near Bilston; and the third Smeeth and Co., of Wednesbury, in which Mr. G. Beard was a partner, whilst he was also mixed up, in a way which does not yet fully appear, with the firm of Brotherton and Co. At a meeting of the creditors of all these firms, at Bilston, on Wednesday morning, Mr. J. O. Firmstone in the chair, Mr. Brown, solicitor for Mr. Beard, made a statement of his affairs. It appeared that certain creditors were taking legal proceedings, and hence Mr. Beard put himself and his estates in the hands of his creditors. Mr. Brown said he had been offered help, but the steps taken by creditors precluded its acceptance. He added that the Regent Ironworks were a very successful concern, but Mr. G. Beard had taken up the others, which were really involved when he did so, and, finally, his connection with Mr. Brotherton brought him down. The accounts had been hastily prepared by Mr. Beard and his clerks, and were by no means clear; they, however, showed the following main facts:—The liabilities on the Regent Works, reckoning with them those on customers' bills, were £7,028 1/2, and estimated assets £4,623 1/2, leaving a deficiency of £2,405 1/2. This is at once accounted for by the fact that in the estimated assets a deduction of no less than £3,893 1/2 is made for debts due to the firm. In the case of Beard and Thomas, the liabilities are put down at £1,537 1/2, and the assets estimated at £961 1/2, leaving a deficiency of £576 1/2. The deductions made in estimating the amounts to be realised, for debts due to this concern, are £181 1/2. The liabilities of Smeeth and Co. are £444 1/2, and the assets £293 1/2, leaving a deficit of £151 1/2. The deductions made for non-payment, or only part payment, of debts to the company are put down at £280 1/2 6d. Thus, the total estimated losses by bad debts are £4,355 1/2, and the whole amount of estimated deficiency £1,493 1/2. It is worthy of remark that of the assets in the accounts of Ambrose Beard and Son £7000 are in shares.

It was agreed to avoid bankruptcy by a deed of assignment, and trustees were nominated. It was stated that bankruptcy would involve costly Chancery suits. Mr. Hatton, manager of the Staffordshire Joint-Stock Bank (Limited), expressed an opinion that the assets, so far as they depended on the realising of bills, would turn out more favourable than they were estimated.

The enquiry before the coroner into the fatal accident at the Grange Pits of the Old Park Company, at Stretchley, in Shropshire, was concluded on Tuesday, so far as it related to the deaths of three of the men, by the commitment of Mr. Yates, the chief engineer of the colliery, on the charge of manslaughter. The accident arose from the breaking of some cogs of the crown-wheel, which led to its being detached from the one into which it worked, and so the engine lost all control over it. The evidence is very badly reported, but it would appear clear from that of Mr. T. Wynne, the Government Inspector, that the brass in which the journal worked had worn very thin, to within 1-16th of an inch on one side, which would tend to draw the cogs apart; that the bite of the wheels was in parts of their circumference insufficient, and that the machinery generally was in a bad state. The wear of the brass must have been going on for some time. It was the duty of Mr. Yates to superintend the engine in the whole of the colliery, and to take a general superintendence of the machinery. He was called; but on being cautioned by the coroner that his evidence might be used against himself, declined to be sworn. Bailey, however, the man in charge of the engine at the time of the accident, wished to be examined, and deposed that two months before the accident he pointed out the state of the brass to Yates, who said nothing would stir it, that it was quite safe, and that he had nothing done to the engine. Hence Yates was committed. Bailey, however, was censured by the jury for running the engine so fast, Mr. Wynne expressing his opinion that had it gone slower the wheel would not have broken when it did. It appeared in this, as in so many cases, that the rule requiring the examination of the working before work was begun was regularly disregarded. Such a case as this shows how necessary is a regular periodical inspection of machinery by a responsible person.

Thomas Millard, a young man employed as driver at the Slippery Lane Colliery, Hanley, was killed on Saturday by a fall of roof. A wagon had knocked down some trees put up to prop the working, and the fall resulted.

Mr. Booth, coroner for South Staffordshire, held an inquest a few days ago as to the death of Abraham Godwin, who was drowned in the sump of the Stanfield Colliery, near Burslem, by accidentally falling in after he had removed two of the planks. In another case, Edward Humphries was killed at the Bank Top Colliery, near Burslem, by a fall from the face of the coal, which killed him on the spot. In each of the two last cases a verdict of "Accidental Death" was returned.

MINING, METALS, AND MINERALS—PATENT MATTERS

By M. HENRY, Patent Agent and Adviser, M. Soc. Arts, Assoc. Soc. Eng.

Among recent applications for patent appears one with a title of a character which it may be hoped will meet with some slight modification before the certificate of allowance of protection will issue on it. The title is thus worded:—"The use of all kind of industry, and called the perpetual movement." However large the claims of some patents may have hitherto been, and however general the language of some specifications, no inventor has hitherto sought to protect the use of all kinds of industry. But relatively to many titles of applications, it may be observed that, notwithstanding the limitation imposed on their interpretation by the provisional specification which accompanies the petition, yet as this provisional specification is not open to the public till long after the time allowed for opposition, and as, therefore, persons searching for possibly interfering applications can only avail themselves of such information as the title affords, the use of too general expressions should be avoided, and restrictive qualifications would often be expedient. The following application is rather of an interesting character, judging from its title:—"The construction of a steam-vessel suitable for ferrying laden trains across the ocean complete, together with its landing places, breakwaters, and modes of operation from marine insects and fouling; and the improvements being also applicable to other vessels, and to the protection of iron and wood exposed to the action of sea-water."

The following are also among recent applications:—No. 1506, G. HURDMAN, Wolverhampton, charcoal box-iron; No. 1611, W. F. HENSON, Cavendish-street, rails for railways; No. 1515, O. WASSERMANN and J. H. HERBST, of Prussia, refining pig-lead scraped by means of reguline zinc, which is founded (sic) by the application for chemical apparatus;—No. 1517, D. ADAMS, Newton Moor Ironworks, furnaces for heating the air-stoves of blast-furnaces, &c., and in utilising the products of combustion from such stoves;—No. 1520, J. HARGREAVES, Widnes, and T. ROBINSON, Widnes, manufacture of steel and soft iron from cast-iron;—No. 1529, E. W. HUGHES, Westminster, and T. H. HEAD, Downton-hill, rotary engines and pumps;—No. 1537, BROOMAN (communication from Davian, of Putney), kilns or furnaces;—No. 1538, GREEN, of Church Gresley Pottery, Derby, articles of earthenware;—Another recent remarkable title is that of No. 1542, for a process for extinguishing fires by means of cartridges composed of the most improper materials to combustion, diluted in water for projecting on fire.

The last publication of applications for patent contains a small number of such applications, yet a very large proportion of these—say, one-fourth—refer to the mining, metallic, and metallurgical arts. They comprise—No. 1549, SANDERSON, Worksop, manufacture or melting of cast-steel;—No. 1550,

GREENWOOD, Leeds, boring metals in the solid;—No. 1556, BAGGS, Holborn, and BRABY, Deptford, treating and utilising ferruginous and calcareous salts and solutions;—No. 1558, DUTTON, Winstone, furnaces for heating salt pans and other purposes;—No. 1559, STAUVE, Cwm Avon, furnaces for calcining ores and metals;—No. 1561, FROST, Manchester, pumps;—No. 1566, SNELL, Clement's Inn, mining, tunnelling, and stone-dressing machines.

Notices to proceed having been lodged on the following applications, oppositions intended thereto must be entered on or before June 18:—No. 122, BARKER, apparatus for mixing, pressing, and moulding coal and other substances for fuel, and also dividing it into blocks, and for analogous operations;—No. 133, WELDON, chlorine and artificial oxides of manganese;—No. 244, NEWTON (communication from Wyckoff), casting iron and steel;—No. 271, HALKET, Newcastle, machinery for forging nails and spikes;—No. 285, NEWTON (communication from Wyckoff), obtaining metals from ores;—No. 342, RAMSBOTTOM, apparatus for supporting, moving, and forging heavy masses of metal;—No. 455, WEST and DARLINGTON, pump-rod;—No. 513, STEWART, core bars and studs for casting iron pipes;—No. 598, BOUCE, burning petroleum, creosote gas-tar, and other fluid bodies capable of being used as fuel;—No. 1123, SIMPSON, actuating tools used in mining, or excavating, or boring, and mine or other pumps;—No. 1295, HEATON, converting cast-iron into wrought-iron and steel;—No. 1297, HOLMES, pumps.

The following patents have been sealed:—No. 3266, GALLET, of Lavausseau de Bonals, France, steel;—No. 745, WESTWOOD, of Bow, and BAILLIE, of Leyton, protecting iron ships from corrosion or accretion;—No. 864, NEWTON, of London (communication from Wardwell, of Rutland, United States), cutting channels in stone and working in quarries. The third year's duty has been paid on HEDPERS' patent for high-pressure cocks, taps, or valves (No. 1297), and on YOUNG's patent (No. 1549) for treating or distilling bituminous substances.

THE DUNTERLIE MALLEABLE IRONWORKS, BARRHEAD.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE BARGAIN, THE WHOLE of the MACHINERY, PLANT, and FURNISHINGS of

THE DUNTERLIE IRONWORKS,

belonging to the sequestered estate of Lawther and Co., rolled iron manufacturer. The plant and machinery, as erected, is in a laid down, and very suitable for the cheap production of about 200 tons of malleable iron per month, but with trifling expense this quantity could be greatly increased. The works adjoin the Barrhead Station of the Caledonian Railway, within seven miles of Glasgow, and will shortly have direct communication with the coal and iron works of Ayrshire. The property, which includes a commodious dwelling-house and land adjoining, is held on a long lease at a moderate rental. The lease will be transferred to the purchaser of the works, or he can buy it from the proprietor at a valuation.

Offers will be received, and further particulars given, by ROBERTSON and DREW, accountants, 168, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow; or by BROWNIE and WATSON, writers, Barrhead.

FLINTSHIRE.—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, TRIMLEY HALL ESTATE, near WREXHAM, containing about EIGHTY-TWO ACRES. Very valuable LIME ROCKS, also LEAD MINES. The vendor going abroad in July. Railway projected close to the lime rocks. Apply to Messrs. WITHINGTON and PETTY, Solicitors, No. 24, Brown-street, Manchester.

VALUABLE LEAD MINE FOR SALE.

THE LEASE of the BEGLENS MINE FOR SALE, together with the excellent PLANT AND MACHINERY, and which is nearly new, and in excellent condition, and ample for the thorough working of the property. The mine is situated about six miles from LLANDILOES, MONTGOMERYSHIRE, is very extensive, and has a run on the course of the lode of 1000 fathoms long. The mine has been sunk to the 22 ft. level, and ore met with in several places, and sold at a fair price. It is the opinion of practical agents that the mine only requires a deeper development to become a profitable undertaking, a large extent of ground having already been opened, which will leave a profit on working. For particulars, apply to Captain RIDGE, Cwmbyr Mine, near Mynyddale; Captain T. REDDIE, on the mine; or to Mr. WM. BATTYE, 33, Great Winchester-street, London, E.C.

RICH IRON, COPPER, LEAD, &c., ORES TO LET,

ALL PROVEN.—Hematite assays, 31 and 50% per cent.; sphatose assay (1844), 33 per cent.; and richer as we sink on both these lodes. These veins are contiguous, and are to be seen to 30 ft. wide; they are on the shore; they show in great beauty, 300 to 400 yards only inland. The descent is an easy incline to the sea. As some men of inexperience took surface samples (1000 years exposed) and assayed them, to the injury of the ore, the proprietor has sunk and is sinking a shaft, and has proved the ore much richer every yard. The magnetic and titanium ores are in large veins, and the ore exposed; one vein is on the shore, and many yards wide, and this month a rich bed of hematite is seen overlaid by it; it extends two miles due west from the shore, and it can be put on board for 3d. or 6d. per ton. These ores will be let on the English system, by a bonus to lessen the royalty, or on the Scotch system, of no bonus and the royalty fixed by an Edinburgh or Glasgow engineer. The copper and lead veins are cross-cut for inspection, and many of them lay close to the iron lodes. One lead lode is 9 feet wide, and the ore is very rich, and shows a mile in length. Apply to the proprietor, Mr. FORLONG, of Erins, Lochfyne, Scotland.

COAL CUTTING MACHINERY.

THE WEST ARDSLEY COMPANY having, by recently patented improvements, perfected their coal cutting machinery, worked by compressed air, are NOW READY TO MAKE CONTRACTS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION AND USE of their MACHINES.

The results of twelve months' experience in the working of these machines, by the West Ardsley Company, have proved most satisfactory, their use being found to CHEAPEN THE COST and IMPROVE the average SIZE of the COAL, to LIGHTEN THE LABOUR, and also to MODIFY the SANITARY CONDITION of the MINE.

All communications to be made to Messrs. FIRTH, DONNISTHORPE, and BOWER, No. 8, Britannia-street, Leeds.

NOTICE.—The WEST ARDSLEY COMPANY, having reason to believe that their patents are being infringed upon, hereby give notice that they will TAKE LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST ALL PARTIES who may MAKE FOR SALE, OR USE ANY MACHINERY in the construction of which any such INFRINGEMENT is MADE.

EDWARDS'S IMPERIAL PATENT COAL-WASHING MACHINE AND MINERAL ORE SEPARATOR.—This is by far the CHEAPEST, MOST ECONOMICAL, and EFFECTIVE MACHINE MADE. Full particulars, with testimonials from numerous coal and mineral owners, can be obtained from Mr. E. EDWARDS, C.E., 22, Buckingham-street, Adelphi, London.

PATENT FLEXIBLE TUBING

AND BRATTLE CLOTH FOR MINES,

MANUFACTURED BY

ELLIS LEVER,

PATENTEE,

WEST GORTON WORKS, MANCHESTER.

TO COLLIERY PROPRIETORS.

BEST CHARCOAL IRON AND STEEL WIRE ROPES,

Also HEMP ROPES, for MINING PURPOSES.

ELLIS LEVER,

WEST GORTON WORKS, MANCHESTER.

THE CORNWALL BLASTING POWDER COMPANY,

ST. ALLEN GUNPOWDER MILLS, TRURO,

MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT BLASTING POWDER,

ORDINARY GUNPOWDER, AND WATERPROOF SAFETY

BLASTING CARTRIDGES.

THE CORNWALL BLASTING POWDER COMPANY SOLICIT PARTICULAR ATTENTION to their PATENT BLASTING POWDER, which has now been fully tested by time, and the growing estimation in which it is held by working men proves its great superiority over ordinary gunpowder. Its WEIGHT being about TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. LESS than ORDINARY GUNPOWDER, and EQUAL in STRENGTH, bulk for bulk, an IMPORTANT SAVING is EFFECTED on the score of CONSUMPTION. It creates, on explosion, only about ONE-HALF as much SMOKE as ORDINARY GUNPOWDER, and this smoke being of a lighter nature soon passes away, and an IMPORTANT SAVING is thus EFFECTED on the score of TIME. It is ADAPTED to ANY CLIMATE, DOES NOT BECOME WASTEFUL by EXPOSURE to the ATMOSPHERE, IS NOT MORE DANGEROUS in use than ORDINARY GUNPOWDER.

Testimonials forwarded on application.

SAFETY FUSE.—Messrs. WILLIAM BRUNTON and CO., PENHALLIC, POOL, near CAMBORNE, CORNWALL, and BRYMBO, near WREXHAM, MANUFACTURERS OF FUSE, of every size and length, as exhibited in the Great Exhibition of 1851, and supplied to the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, the Arctic Expedition, and every part of the globe.

For the convenience of their customers and others in the North, W. BRUNTON and Co. have recently erected a branch manufactory at Brymbo, near Wrexham, where, as at Cornwall, they are at all times PREPARED to EXECUTE UNLIMITED ORDERS for SUPPLYING FUSE, upon warrant that it will prove equal to, if not better than, any to be procured elsewhere.

NITRO-GLYCERINE, OR NOBEL'S PATENT BLASTING OIL.—THE EXPLOSIVE FORCE of this BLASTING OIL is TEN TIMES that of GUNPOWDER, and the ECONOMY and SAVING in TIME, LABOUR, and COST in removing granite and hard rock, in sinking shafts, driving tunnels, and opening forward in close ends is immense.

It will not explode from a spark or fire, but from concussion alone, and is consequently much less dangerous than gunpowder or gun-cotton. Being heavier than water it sinks to the bottom of a wet hole, no other tamping than water being required.

One charge of this blasting oil, which is now being used with wonderful effect in all the largest slate quarries in North Wales, will displace as much slate rock as four or five charges of gunpowder; and its great force, acting on a large quantity of slate rock, shatters and displaces it at the natural joints, or cracks, without damaging the slabs, and much as the more numerous blasts from any other blasting material would do.

This invaluable quarrying agent may now be obtained from Messrs. WEBB and Co., Carnarvon, sole consignees from the patentee.

RAILWAY WAGON WORKS, BARNESLEY.

MESSRS. G. W. AND T. CRAIK are PREPARED TO SUPPLY COAL and COKE WAGONS of EVERY DESCRIPTION, either for cash, or by preferred payments through wagon-leasing companies. WAGONS PROMPTLY REPAIRED.

NOTICE TO THE CONSUMERS OF THE GENUINE SWEDISH DANNEMORA IRON

I beg to announce that I have this day ENTERED into a CONTRACT with Messrs. W. JESSOP and SONS, of SHEFFIELD, for the WHOLE ANNUAL MAKE of the above IRON, which, in future, will be stamped

LEUFSTA W. JESSOP AND SONS,

And to which I request the special attention of the Trade.

CARL EMANUEL DE GEER, Proprietor.

Leufsta, in Sweden, 29th April, 1867.

MESSRS. W. JESSOP AND SONS, in referring to the above announcement, beg to inform consumers that the genuine

LEUFSTA W. JESSOP AND SONS

IRON can ONLY be OBTAINED from them, and that they are PREPARED to SUPPLY the TRADE on LIBERAL TERMS.

At the same time, W. JESSOP and SONS wish to CAUTION dealers in foreign iron against spurious imitations of the whole or any part of their genuine Brand, as W. JESSOP and SONS are resolved, in case of infringement, to protect their own and the proprietor's rights in the same.

PARK AND BRIGHTSIDE STEELWORKS, SHEFFIELD, April, 1867.

CHARLES J. SPENCER AND CO.,

ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS,

No. 4, QUEEN STREET PLACE, CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

HORIZONTAL ENGINES, of all sizes, suitable for WINDING

and other COLLIERY PURPOSES, kept in stock, and made to order.

ESTIMATES AND PLANS given for BOILERS, SHAFTING, MACHINERY, &c.

HERBERT AULT, ENGINEER,

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VALUER OF MACHINERY, IRONWORKS, RAILWAY

and COLLIERY PLANT, and other works; DESIGNER and CONTRACTOR for every description of RAILWAY and COLLIERY PLANT, CONTRACTORS' and other LOCOMOTIVES, HOT AIR and HOT WATER APPARATUS, &c.

Preparer of models &c., for patentees, and every other assistance given upon the most moderate terms. Estimates given for taking down and erecting works and other machinery.

Applications addressed to HERBERT AULT, Netherton, near Dudley, will meet with prompt attention.

N.B.—HERBERT AULT begs to call the attention of gentlemen about to put up greenhouses or conservatories to his large assortment of designs at exceedingly low prices.

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MANUFACTURERS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS of STEEL,

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MANUFACTURERS OF FLAT and ROUND HEMP and IRON and STEEL

WIRE ROPES for MINING, RAILWAY, and SHIPPING PURPOSES.

MANILLA ROPE of SUPERIOR QUALITY, FIFTY PER CENT. STRONGER

and THIRTY PER CENT. CHEAPER than Russian hemp rope.

WIRE ROPE of FIRST QUALITY WIRE, and the HIGHEST STANDARD

of STRENGTH.

BOWLING IRON COMPANY,

BRADFORD, YORKSHIRE.

BEST CRUCIBLE CAST-STEEL TYRES, AXLES, CRANK

AXLES, BOILER PLATES,

Also COG WHEELS, and other CASTINGS.

This company is prepared to furnish the above-mentioned articles in CAST

STEEL of a very superior quality, made principally from their own well-known

"BOWLING IRON."

Also BOWLING WROUGHT-IRON SOLID WELDLESS TYRES, of any size

and to any section.

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MANUFACTURERS OF BLACK GREASE

FOR COLLIERY WIRE ROPES, TRAMS, WAGONS, &c., £5 PER TON.

TORCH and LAMP OIL, 1s. PER GALLON (Casks free).

LUBRICATING OIL, 1s. PER GALLON (Casks free).

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BEDFORD IRONWORKS, TAVISTOCK.

MANUFACTURERS OF STEAM ENGINES of EVERY DESCRIPTION, made

on the BEST and NEWEST PRINCIPLES. We beg more especially to call the

attention of the public to the MANUFACTURE of our BOILERS, which have

been tested by most of our leading engineers. PUMP WORK CASTINGS of

EVERY DESCRIPTION, both of brass and iron. HAMMERED IRON and

HEAVY SHAFTS of ANY SIZE. CHAINS made of the best iron, and warranted

MINERS' TOOLS and RAILWAY WORK of EVERY DESCRIPTION.

ALL ORDERS FOR ABROAD RECEIVE their BEST ATTENTION.

NICHOLLS, MATHEWS, and Co. have had 20 years' experience in supplying

machinery to foreign mines, and selecting experienced workmen to erect the same,

where required.

Messrs. NICHOLLS, MATHEWS, and Co. have always a LARGE STOCK of

SECOND-HAND MINE MATERIALS in stock, and at moderate prices.

WILLIAMS'S FERRAN FOUNDRY COMPANY

FERRANWORTH, CORNWALL.

MANUFACTURERS OF STEAM PUMPING and EVERY OTHER KIND of

ENGINES, together with BOILERS, PUMP CASTINGS, and MINING TOOLS

of every description, of the very best quality. Estimates given for the supply of

any amount of machinery.

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CHAPLIN'S PATENT STEAM ENGINES and BOILERS,

OF EVERY CLASS, FOR SALE or HIRE, at the

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ESTABLISHED 1847.

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MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY CARRIAGES and WAGONS, and EVERY

DESCRIPTION of IRONWORK.

Passenger carriages and wagons built, either for cash or for payment

over a period of years.

RAILWAY WAGONS FOR HIRE.

CHIEF OFFICES.—OLDBURY WORKS, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.

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THE BEVERLEY IRON and WAGON COMPANY

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MANUFACTURERS of RAILWAY CARRIAGES and WAGONS, WROUGHT

and CAST IRON CARRIAGE and WAGON WHEELS, AXLES, HAMMERED

USES, and HEAVY SMITHS' WORK for ENGINEERS, &c. BRASS and

IRON FOUNDERS. MAKERS of PORTABLE FARM RAILWAYS, TURN-

TABLES, CROSSINGS, SWITCHES, &c. AGRICULTURAL MACHINISTS.

MANUFACTURERS of FIELD, ROAD, and BARN IMPLEMENTS, PATENT

LORRY, CART, and CARRIAGE WHEELS, with WOOD or IRON NAVES.

WEST BEAM MINE, ASHBURTON.
DRAWING MACHINE, TWO WATER-WHEELS, &c.

MESSRS. BUCKLAND AND RENDALL WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, on Monday, the 10th June, 1867, at Four o'clock in the afternoon, on the WEST BEAM MINE, near Newton Abbot and Ashburton, ONE very powerful DRAWING MACHINE;
A LARGE SHED, now standing over it;
ONE very excellent 30 feet WATER-WHEEL;
ONE 25 feet WATER-WHEEL, with STAMPS' AXLES, taken down;
24 head STAMPS' AXLE;
SHAFT-BOB, LAUNDER, and STANDS.
The above are to be sold in consequence of the non-fulfilment of the conditions of sale by the buyer at the recent auction held at this mine, and there will be no reserve on them.

WEST SHARP TOR MINE, LINKINHORNE, CORNWALL.

MESSRS. WARD AND CHOWEN WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, on Tuesday, the 4th day of June, 1867, at One o'clock in the afternoon, the undermentioned VALUABLE and EXTENSIVE MACHINERY and MATERIALS, at WEST SHARP TOR MINE, in the parish of Linkinhorne, Cornwall, viz.:-

ONE 30 in. cylinder STEAM PUMPING ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke in the cylinder, and 8 ft. in the shaft, with TWO 11 ton BOILERS, in very good condition.
ONE 14 in. HORIZONTAL WINDING ENGINE, 4 ft. stroke, with ONE 6 ton BOILER.
1 50 ft. shaft, with pulleys, &c., complete; 110 fms. of 11 in. capstan rope, 82 fms. 3/4 in. whim chain, 1 1/2 arm capstan, 1 8 arm ditto, 100 fms. of 2 1/4 in. flat-rope, best iron, complete; 400 fms. of 5/8, 9/16ths, and 1/2 in. whim chain; 60 fms. of 1 1/4 in. bucket rods, 400 fms. tram iron, 160 fms. main shaft rods, with strapping plates and bolts, complete; 200 fms. 7 in. air pipes (tin), 40 fms. cast-iron ditto, 200 fms. ladders, 2 9 ft. 20 in. pumps, 11 9 ft. 14 in. pumps, 11 9 ft. 13 in. ditto, 4 9 ft. 12 in. ditto, 15 9 ft. 9 in. ditto, 73 9 ft. 8 in. ditto, 1 9 ft. 12 in. windbore, 1 4 ft. 10 in. flat bottom ditto, 1 6 ft. 9 in. ditto, 1 5/8 ft. 9 in. ditto, 1 4 ft. 8 in. ditto, 2 9 ft. 8 in. sinking windbore, 4 7 in. windbores, various lengths; 2 6 in. sinking windbores, 1 5 in. windbore and matching, 1 10 ft. 12 in. working barrel, 1 9 ft. 7 in. ditto, 1 10 ft. 7 in. ditto, 1 11 ft. 7 in. ditto, 2 6 ft. 14 in. matchings, 8 13 in. matchings, various lengths; 1 bevil matching, 5 8 in. matchings, 1 12 in. H. piece, 1 9 in. ditto, 3 8 in. ditto, 1 5 in. ditto and doors, 1 13/4 in. doorpiece, complete; 1 9 in. ditto ditto, 6 8 in. ditto ditto, 2 12 1/2 ditto ditto, 1 12 ft. 14 in. plunger pole, stuffing box and glands complete; 1 1 1/4 ft. 12 in. ditto ditto, 1 9/8 ft. 9 in. plunger pole, ditto ditto, 1 1 1/4 ft. 9 in. ditto ditto, 1 10 ft. 8 in. ditto ditto, 1 9 ft. 8 in. ditto ditto, 1 9 ft. 8 in. ditto ditto, 1 10 ft. 15 in. pole case, 1 11 ft. 13 in. pole case, 1 9 ft. 11 in. pole case, 1 9 ft. 10 in. ditto, 2 10 ft. 9 in. ditto, balance and angle bobs, with brasses and saddles, complete; 4 shaft clsters, shaft gic, surface and underground tram wagons, tram saddles, tram wheels, new and old iron, castings for 2 small balance-bobs, 55 pulleys of various sizes, quantity of old and new brass, poppet heads, 65 shaft rolls, flange pins, 27 sets of strapping plates, 7 pair of cap plates, 1 large sword and joint, quantity of saddles and top locks, machine, winze, and horse whim kibles, crab winch, 2 sets of blocks, knocker line, 40 in. smith's bellows, 36 ditto, 6 ton of useful iron, 6 tons of scrap iron, staples and glands, pick moulds, pumpings, spanners, the whole of the smiths' tools, carpenters' shop and bench, dressing sheds and tools, new oak and Norway timber, miners' tools and chests, 400 lbs. of powder, 150 coils of safety-fuse, 4 new oak wings to main rods, about 1 ton of borer steel, miners' dial, 2 oak caps for shears, &c.

The above will afford a good opportunity to mining speculators and others, the machinery and the whole of the materials being of first-rate quality, and in good condition.

The mine is situated about 7 1/2 miles from Liskeard, 8 from Callington, and is close to the Liskeard and Callington Railway, whence the materials could be conveyed either to Liskeard or the port of Looe.

Catalogues, descriptive of each lot, may be obtained on and after the 27th inst., either of Mr. BUCKLEY, 22, Great St. Helen's, London, E.C.; Capt. W. RICHARDS, on the mine; or of the Auctioneers, Upton, Milton Abbot, Tavistock, Devon. Refreshments at Twelve o'clock.—May 9, 1867.

THE CWM CELYN, BLAINA, AND COALBROOK VALE IRONWORKS.

BRAND C. C.

IMPORTANT IRONWORKS IN MONMOUTHSHIRE.

MESSRS. FULLER AND HORSEY are instructed to SELL, BY AUCTION, on Wednesday, June 5, at Two o'clock precisely, at the Auction Mart, London, in one lot, the important, extensive, and valuable FREEHOLD and LEASEHOLD MINERAL PROPERTIES, known as the—

CWM CELYN, BLAINA, AND COALBROOK VALE IRONWORKS.
With the COLLIERIES, BLAST FURNACES, FORGE AND ROLLING MILLS AND ENGINEERING WORKS, situate in the parish of ABERYSTWYTH, in the county of MONMOUTH, about twenty miles from the shipping port of Newport, and in direct communication therewith by means of the Monmouthshire Railway, which runs through the property, and of the Blaenau Station, which is within a few yards of the entrance gates. The estates and works of Messrs. J. and C. Bailey and of the Blaenau Company adjoin the property.

The total area of the MINERAL PROPERTIES is 9924. Or. 22r. of which 4394. Ir. 13r. are freehold, and 5530. 38r. 32p. are leasehold, and there are eleven acres of coal of the aggregate thickness of 41 ft., and seven acres of rich ironstone extending over the whole of this large area; there are also several veins of excellent fire-clay, used in the manufacture of bricks for the works. The minerals raised are the same as those raised at the works of the Blaenau Company and of Messrs. J. and C. Bailey.

The COAL is a first-class coal for iron-making, or for sale for steam purposes, and the iron produced has a good reputation in the market, and the land, or make, of the iron is well known in Great Britain, on the Continent, in the United States, and the Colonies. The extent and capacity of the works may be judged from the fact that the forges and mills have averaged for six years, ending 1865, a yearly make of 39,000 tons.

From a survey made in December, 1865, by Mr. John Hedley, the eminent mining engineer, the quantity of coal then unworked exceeded 30,000,000 tons, and of ironstone 7,300,000 tons. There are 11 pits on the freehold, from 90 yards to 210 yards in depth, for raising minerals down to the bottom seam, for pumping and for ventilating the mines, and the whole of the workings are most effectively drained. There are nine pits on the leasehold properties for the same purposes now in use, from 65 yards to 220 yards deep, and several shafts not yet worked, but which can be made available hereafter in winning measures not yet worked. The quantities of coal and iron raised on an average of six years have been 304,200 tons annually.

There are five blast-furnaces in operation (one new last year), four for hot-blast and one for cold-blast iron, with blowing engines and calcining kilns, 114 coke ovens, coke hearths, and two coal-washing machines. The forges and mills are erected on the freehold, and are fitted with 322 puddling-furnaces and two trains of puddling rolls, capable of turning out 500 tons of puddled iron per week, 29 heating and reheating furnaces, three trains of rolls for rails and bars, guide rolls, &c., two ranges of benches for straightening, punching, and shearing, very spacious and complete engineering works, with a costly assemblage of modern tools, including self-acting lathes, planing, drilling, slotting, shaping, and screwing machines, steam-hammer, smiths' shops, with forges and tools, locomotive shed, newly-erected gasworks, constructed to supply 10,000,000 cubic feet of gas annually, spacious timber saw-mill fitted with new machinery by Robinson, of Rochdale, including steam tubersawing frame, self-acting circular saw benches, band saw, &c., large iron foundry, with cranes, air-furnace and cupola brass foundry, (detached) capable of about 150 horses, very complete offices, &c. The works are intersected with a permanent line of railway of the ordinary narrow-gauge width from seven to eight miles in length, besides a very large quantity of small iron tram-roads, both above and underground.

The ROLLING STOCK AND MOVABLE PLANT, which will be included in the purchase, comprise 6 locomotive engines, 138 railway trucks, narrow-gauge, 50 trucks of pig-iron and metal, 130 furnace carrier carriages, about 2000 iron trams for raising the coal and ironstone, about 100 coke and mine barrows, about 70 tons of foundry boxes, 350 pairs of rolls, 350 tons duplicate castings for the forges and mill machinery, travelling cranes, and a large assortment of wood patterns.

The water supply is ample; the River Ebbw flows through the property, and there are several water-courses and large reservoirs, with connecting pipes, for working the balance pits, and for the other purposes of the works.

In addition to the mineral properties, and the works before described, there are upon the freehold property upwards of 400 dwelling-houses, producing a rental of upwards of £1500 per annum, and upwards of 500 dwelling-houses on the leasehold property, producing a rental of £1150 per annum. There are also two shops, houses for principals and agents, schools and chapels.

At Newport there is a commodious wharf, having a river frontage of 235 ft., occupying a site of nearly an acre and a quarter, with landing stage, erected on piles, on the foreshore of the river Usk, giving facility for vessels of 600 tons burden to lie and load alongside, and with seven lines of railway running down to the waterside, in connection with the Monmouthshire Railway.

The works may be viewed till the sale.
Printed particulars, with plan, may be shortly be obtained by application to Mr. FREDERICK LEVICK, at 15, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.; Messrs. FREDERICK LEVICK and Co., 4, Charlotte-row, Mansion House, London, E.C.; Messrs. QUINTER, BALL, and Co., 3, Moorgate-street, London, E.C.; Messrs. SECRETAN WOODHOUSE and COLBORNE, Solicitors, Newport; at the principal Inns at Cardiff, Swansea, Gloucester, and Bristol; at the Palatine Hotel, Manchester; at the Midland Counties Herald office, Birmingham; at the Mart, London; and of Messrs. FULLER and HORSEY, 13, Billiter-street, London, E.C.

TO CAPITALISTS.

VALUABLE SLATE QUARRY, CARNARVONSHIRE.
FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, by order of the liquidator, a VALUABLE and EXTENSIVE SLATE QUARRY, known as the EAST and WEST DOLEBURN, situate in the parish of LLANLLENYDD, in the vale of NANTLLE, in the county of CERNARVON, comprising about 90 statute acres, and held for the remainder of a lease of 21 years, of which about 19 are unexpired (and with power to renew for 21 years more, on payment of a small fine), at the yearly rent of £50, or one-twelfth of the net profit, at the lessee's option, but no royalty, and including all the houses, cottages, sheds, buildings, store-room, &c. The enormous demand for roofing slates, and the absolute certainty of immediate sale for all that can be produced, together with the fact that several thousand pounds have already been expended to bring the quarry into working order, renders this a most eligible investment, rather than a speculation. The natural facilities for the removal of rubbish are such that the simplest methods are practicable, with the smallest possible outlay. The slate is of a fine blue colour, free from spots or stripes, and has a clear level split, and there is an abundant and constant supply of water for driving machinery running through the property, which is intersected by a branch of the turnpike road from Carnarvon to Nantlle; distant from Carnarvon nine miles by road and tramway, and adjoins the Carnarvonshire Slate Company's Quarry, which has been long and profitably worked on the same veins. The circumstances under which this valuable property is brought into the market render it an opportunity seldom met with.

Apply to H.G. NICHOLSON, Esq., 7, Norfolk-street, Manchester, the Liquidator; or to Messrs. MARSHALL and ADDLESHAW, solicitors, Royal Insurance Buildings, 67, King-street, Manchester.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.
Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the WHEAL CURTIS MINING COMPANY.—TO BE SOLD, under the direction of the Registrar of the said Court, by PUBLIC AUCTION, on Tuesday, the 10th day of June next, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the WHEAL CURTIS MINE, in the parish of Crowan, within the said Stannaries, the undermentioned MINING MACHINERY and MATERIALS, viz.:-

ONE 70 in. PUMPING ENGINE, with TWO 12 ton BOILERS.
ONE 26 in. WINDING ENGINE, with steam capstan, and BOILER, 7 tons.
Two shears, balance, angle, and other bobs, poppet heads, stand and pulleys, horse whim shaft tackle, 6 arm cat head, 17 in. pole case, stuffing boxes and glands, 11 pieces, doorpieces, several flat bottom and sinking windbores, working barrels, matching pieces, taper matching, pumps of various sizes, plunger poles, 144 fms. 14 in. and 8 in. wood rods, 10 fms. connexion rods, 8 fms. 8 in. flat rods, 117 fms. 2 in. iron flat rods, 85 fms. 2 1/4 in. and 2 in. ditto, a quantity of strapping and rod plates, several fathoms cat head, whim, and capstan rope, 248 fms. 8 and 6 in. launders, about 6 tons of whim and other chain, yokes, about 225 fms. iron stove ladders, several skips, tram wagons, tram iron, blocks, dry tube, wood roof to dry house, pulleys, 4 ft. shieves, large crab winch, knocker and line, chain bucket and prongs, scale, stand and weights, wood houses, new and old iron and steel, smiths' and miners' tools, white yarn, galls, old brass, a quantity of cartridges, kibbles, tar, safety fuse, powder cans, hilt, rope, shovels, pit moulds, lifting jack, felt, wood air pipes, 4 wood sheds, bucking mills, wood stable and gig house, new and old timber, carpenters' benches, chests, and tools, several wheel and hand barrows, account house and office furniture, and a variety of other articles and effects in general use in mines.
The mine machinery may be inspected on application to Mr. OLIVEN, the bailiff in charge thereof.

HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, solicitors, Truro.
Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, 29th May, 1867.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.
Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the CRENVER and WHEAL ABRAHAM UNITED MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—TO BE SOLD, under the direction of the Registrar of the Court, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Friday, the 14th day of June next, at Twelve o'clock at noon, at CRENVER and WHEAL ABRAHAM UNITED MINES, in the parish of Crowan, within the said Stannaries, subject to such conditions as shall be then and there produced, all the interest of the said company of and in the MINE SETTS or GRANTS, by virtue of which the operations of the company have been carried on, and the undermentioned MINING MACHINERY, PLANT, and MATERIALS, and EFFECTS, viz.:-

WILSON'S ENGINE.
ONE 90 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 11 ft. stroke in cylinder, and 10 ft. in shaft, including the connecting rods and first piece main-rod.
ONE BALANCE BOB.
FIVE 14 tons BOILERS, with fittings.
1 12 in. house lift, 32 fms. long }
1 18 in. plunger lift, 45 fms. long } With buckets and rods.
1 18 in. plunger lift, 35 fms. long }
1 18 in. drawing lift, 20 fms. long }
1 shear stays, pulleys, &c., 80 ft. high.
100 fms. 18 in. square main rod.
Strapping plates for ditto, 26 tons.
20 fms. 16 in. square main rods.
1 cast iron balance bob, complete.

No. 1 STEAM WHIM.
ONE 30 in. cylinder double acting WINDING ENGINE, 8 ft. stroke in cylinder, and 7 ft. without, including 10 tons BOILER, iron cage and fittings.
Steam capstan, with fly wheel, &c.
Stays, rolls, stands, &c., from the capstan to the shears.
17 in. capstan rope, 260 fms. long.
Shaft tackle, pulleys, and stands at Nelson's shaft.
Capstan chain, 1 1/2 tons.

80 IN. ENGINE.
ONE 80 in. cylinder ENGINE, equal beam, 10 ft. stroke, including first piece of rod.
3 12 tons BOILERS, with fittings.
2 ditto, not used.
1 shears, stays, pulleys, &c., 80 ft. high.
1 16 in. plunger lift, 45 fms. long.
1 16 in. plunger lift, 35 fms. long.
1 16 1/2 in. drawing lift, 14 in. long, with buckets and rods.
70 fms. 16 in. square rods.
30 fms. 14 in. square rods.
1 balance bob.

No. 2 STEAM WHIM.
ONE 30 in. cylinder double acting WINDING ENGINE, 8 ft. stroke in cylinder, and 7 ft. without, including ONE 10 ton BOILER, cage, axle, &c.
1 steam capstan, with fly wheels and fittings.
250 fms. 15 in. capstan rope.
Stays, rolls, and stands, from the capstan to the shears.
8 arm cat head capstan.
Shaft tackle, shieves, pulleys, and stand.

THOMAS ENGINE.
1 70 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE (new), 10 feet stroke in cylinder, and 9 ft. in shaft.
3 12 tons BOILERS, with fittings.
Iron work for balance bob.
1 shears, stays and pulleys, 70 ft. high.
45 12 ft. 14 in. pumps.
7 12 ft. 14 in. pumps, imperfect.

No. 3 STEAM WHIM.
ONE 26 in. cylinder double acting WINDING ENGINE, 6 feet stroke, equal beam, with ONE 10 tons BOILER, iron cage and axle, also steam capstan, with fly wheel and fittings.
120 fms. 14 in. capstan rope.
Stays, rolls, stands, &c., from the capstan to the shears.
1 shaft tackle.
Shieves, pulleys, and stands.
Dry, wood and fittings.
Wood shed for blacksmiths' shop.

ONE 14 in. horizontal ENGINE, 2 ft. stroke, with ONE 7 tons BOILER, also driving wheel and shaft overhead, with drum to drive.

FITTING SHOP.
1 steam hammer.
1 screwing machine, with taps and plates.
1 fan machine, with pipes, &c.
3 cranes, with fittings.
6 anvils.
2 pairs of bellows.
2 furnaces, and various other requisites.

CARPENTERS' SHOP.
2 saw mills, and 9 circular saws, benches, 2 cross-cut and several other saws, underground elstern, old rod pins, flange bolts, ladders, &c.

1 13 ft. plunger pole 18 in. 1 14 ft. working barrel 18 in. 1 stuffing box, 1 crane winch and chain, 5 vices, 1 large self-acting lathe, 1 small ditto, 1 drilling machine, shafting blocks and girders, boring carriage and rail, 1 boring bar, 1 hydraulic press, chisels, files, flooring 1 WATER-WHEEL 36 ft. high, 3 ft. breast, with tooth wheels and pintoons; steam hoist, 3 wrought-iron main rods and loop, 10 tons; 1 10 ton BOILER; 1 7 ton ditto; 2 6 in. whim ropes, 230 fms.; 18 12 ft. 16 in. pumps, 15 12 ft. 15 in. ditto, 12 12 ft. 19 in. ditto, 16 9 ft. 17 in. ditto, 12 9 ft. 16 in. ditto, 3 14 ft. 18 in. working barrels, 2 14 ft. 15 in. ditto, 1 14 ft. 16 in. ditto, 2 13 ft. 15 in. ditto, 1 11 ft. 15 in. ditto, 4 6 ft. 18 in. doorpieces, 2 6 ft. 15 in. ditto, 1 6 ft. 14 in. ditto, 4 6 ft. 18 in. windbores, 2 9 ft. 18 in. ditto, 1 9 ft. 18 in. ditto, 2 9 ft. 14 in. ditto, 2 9 ft. 14 in. ditto, 1 6 ft. 15 in. ditto, 1 15 in. H. piece and top doorpiece, 1 17 in. ditto, 1 14 ft. 16 in. ditto, 1 3 ft. 16 in. ditto, 3 18 in. stuffing box and glands, 1 14 in. ditto, 3 13 ft. 18 in. plunger poles, 1 13 ft. 16 in. ditto, new; 1 13 ft. 14 in. ditto, 1 9 ft. 13 in. ditto, 3 2 ft. 18 in. bull's head, 1 3 ft. 19 in. ditto, 1 2 ft. 15 in. ditto, 1 1/2 ft. 8 in. ditto, 1 10 ft. 18 in. pole case, 28 fms. 3 in. bucket rods, with caps and joints; 45 fms. 21 in. ditto, 12 fms. 2 1/4 in. ditto, 3 pairs 14 ft. 5 in. bucket rod plates, 20 pairs 12 ft. 5 in. ditto, 6 pairs 14 ft. 5 in. ditto, 3 pairs eyes; 2 pairs 24 ft. 9 in. strapping plates, 9 pair 22 ft. 8 in. ditto, 3 pair 20 ft. 8 in. ditto, 17 pairs 20 ft. 7 and 8 in. ditto, 1 7 ft. 16 in. matching piece, 2 4 ft. 19 in. ditto, 2 4 ft. 16 in. ditto, 1 3 ft. 15 in. ditto, 1 1 ft. 14 in. ditto, 5 4 ft. 18 in. ditto, 1 4 ft. 18 in. ditto, 1 pair 16 ft. 8 in. caps, 2 11 ft. 5 in. ditto, 1 15 ft. 7 in. ditto, 4 1 1/4 in. 16 fms. long, 2 1 1/4 in. drop screws (14 ft.), 4 12 ft. 3 in. round iron bars, 1 large iron capstan axle and other iron, 3 tons tramroad iron, 2 pairs dandy wheels, screws and shafts complete, 4 small ditto, 1 9 ft. 8 in. set-off.

BLEWETT'S SHAFT.—Shaft tackle, shieves, pulleys, and stands.
VIVIAN'S SHAFT.—Shaft tackle, shieves, pulleys, and stands.

COMINS' SHAFT.—Shaft tackle, shieves, pulleys, and stands.
ST. GEORGE'S SHAFT.—Shaft tackle, shieves, pulleys, and stands.

BULL'S SHAFT.—Shaft tackle, shieves, pulleys, and stands.
OLD CRENVER SHAFT.—Shaft tackle, shieves, pulleys and stands, capstan shieves (old) and pulleys, 2 19 ft. double caps hammered iron, 1 22 ft. 12 in. balance-bob, beam with gudgeons and staples complete, 1 derrick and pulley, 4 pairs yokes.

RODS AND ROD TIMBER.—1 14 in. square rod 94 ft. long, 1 15 in. ditto 91 ft. long, 1 15 in. ditto 62 ft. long, 1 15 in. ditto 60 ft. long, 1 14 in. ditto 80 ft. long, 1 14 in. ditto 68 ft. long, 1 13 in. ditto 84 ft. long; 1 18 in. rod timber 96 ft. long, 20 pieces ditto of various lengths and sizes, launders of various sizes and lengths, double and single power wrenches, 7 pairs of iron blocks, 2 drop screws, 1 hydraulic lifting jack, 2 other ditto, cast-steel (new), borers, &c.; 1 27 ft. 3 in. iron rod, 1 pair 5 in. bucket rod plates, 8 bucket swords or prongs.

CHAIN.—560 fms. of 9 1/2 in. chain, 413 fms. 9 1/2 in. do., 383 fms. 1 1/4 in. do., 1 pug mill, 788 fms. iron stove ladders, 280 fms. skip-rod, 3 skips, 6 kibbles, 105 pairs staples and glands of various sizes, beams and scales and wood stand, large beam and scales, iron stand, 191 cwt. iron weights, 2 1/2 cwt. do., 2 1/4 cwt., 3 1/2 lbs., 2 1/2 lbs., and 1 lb. weight, 1 brass weight 1/4 cwt., staple tools, barrel and rod pins 2 tons, fire-bars 4 tons, useful iron 10 tons, scrap iron 20 tons, old boiler-plates, 7 tons old brass, old brass borings, sheet lead, 1 dumb screw, 19 pairs wrapping bands, 7 steam whim-kibbles, 4 horse do., 16 winze-kibbles, 1 screwing stock, 2 triangular rolls, a quantity of new and old tackle rope, 26 handbarrows, 4 landing do., 6 wheel do., 52 miners' chests, several dressing sheds and plants, 2 horse-whims and tackles, pitmen's house and fixtures, quantity of white and red lead, artificial grease, leather, brass bushings, new and old timber, oil, yarn, old rope, account-house furniture, and a variety of other articles and effects in general use in mines.

The mine and machinery may be inspected on application to Mr. EDMUNDS, the bailiff in charge thereof.

HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Solicitors, Truro.
Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, May 23, 1867.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.
Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the CARADON UNITED MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a PETITION for the WINDING-UP of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY, by the Court was, on the 22nd day of May instant, presented to the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries, by James Thomas, a creditor, and also a shareholder of the said company, and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Vice-Warden, at No. 18, Thurlow-square, in the county of Middlesex, on Monday, the 10th day of June next, at Twelve o'clock at noon.

Any contributory or creditor of the company may appear at the hearing and oppose the same, provided he has given at least two clear days' notice to the petitioner, his solicitors, or their agents, of his intention to do so, such notice to be forthwith forwarded to P. F. Smith, Esq., secretary of the Vice-Warden, Truro.

Every such contributory or creditor is entitled to a copy of the petition and affidavit verifying the same, from the petitioner, his solicitors, or their agents, within 24 hours after requiring the same, on payment of the regulated charge per folio.

Affidavits intended to be used at the hearing, in opposition to the petition, must be filed at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on or before the 6th day of June next, and notice thereof must, at the same time, be given to the petitioner, his solicitors, or their agents.

HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Truro, Cornwall.
(Petitioners' Solicitors.)
GREGORY, ROWCLIFFES, AND RAWLE, 1 Bedford-row, London.
Dated Truro, May 30, 1867.
(Agents of the said Solicitors.)

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.
Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the ST. DAY UNITED MINING COMPANY.—TO BE SOLD, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at and upon the ST. DAY UNITED MINES, in the parish of Crowan, in the county of Cornwall, under the direction of the Registrar of the Court, on Tuesday, the 11th day of June next, at Twelve o'clock at noon, subject to such conditions as shall be then and there produced, in One Lot, the several DEMISES or GRANTS, by virtue of which the mining operations of the said company have been carried on, and the undermentioned MACHINERY, PLANT, WORK, and MATERIALS, viz.:-

ONE 85 in. PUMPING ENGINE, with FOUR BOILERS, 11 tons each.
ONE 80 in. PUMPING ENGINE, with FIVE BOILERS, 11 tons each.
ONE 65 in. PUMPING ENGINE, with TWO BOILERS, 11 tons each.
ONE 36 in. STAMPING ENGINE, with 4 stamps axles, carrying 16 heads, and 1 1/2 ton complete, with TWO BOILERS, 12 and 7 tons.
ONE 26 in. WINDING ENGINE, with steam capstan attached, together with ONE BOILER, 11 tons.
ONE 26 in. WINDING ENGINE, and crusher attached, with ONE BOILER, 8 tons.
ONE 20 in. WINDING ENGINE, with ONE BOILER, 9 tons.
ONE 18 in. WINDING ENGINE, with ONE BOILER, 6 tons.
ONE 18 in. WINDING ENGINE, with steam capstan attached, and ONE BOILER, 8 tons.
ONE 15 in. ROTARY ENGINE, with sawing machine, and ONE BOILER, 7 tons.

ONE BOILER, not in use, 10 tons, and a tube of boiler, 28 ft. long.
1 calciner, 5 ovens, 4 round buddles, skips, trunks, frames, &c.; 7 pairs of shears, with pulleys complete; 10 steam whim-shaft tackles, with pulleys complete; 220 fms. of 15 inch capstan-rope, 300 fms. of 14 in. ditto, 129 fms. of 13 inch pulleys, 129 fms. of 17 in. ditto, 9 17 in. plunger-poles, 4 12 ft. long, and 5 10 1/2 ft. long, with stuffing-boxes, glands, and brass bushings complete; 9 18 in. plunger-poles, 9 ft. long; 9 17 in. H. pieces, 9 17 in. top door-pieces, 24 16 in. pumps, 3 16 in. lugs, 9 ft. long; 12 16 in. H. pieces, 9 17 in. top door-pieces, 24 16 in. pumps, 3 16 in. lugs, 9 ft. long; 2 16 in. plunger-poles, 9 ft. long, 4 15 in. door-pieces, 4 15 in. windbores, 2 15 in. H. and top door-pieces, 2 15 in. plunger-poles, with stuffing-boxes and glands; 3 15 in. windbores, 5 ft. long; 5 15 in. working barrels, 12 ft. long; 50 fms. 15 in. pumps, 108 fms. 13 in. pumps, 3 12 in. H. and top door-pieces, 3 12 in. stuffing-boxes and glands, 3 12 in. plunger-poles, 1 9 in. plunger-pole, 1 7 in. H. and top door-piece, 37 fms. 7 in. pumps, 1 9 in. working barrel, with stuffing-box and gland; 1 6 in. H. and top door-piece, 26 in. plunger-poles, 2 6 ft. working barrels, 7 ft. long; 1 6 in. plunger-pole, 7 ft. long; 5 6 ft. pumps, 1 5 in. working barrel, 9 ft. long; 1 12 in. plunger-pole, 1 12 in. H. and top door-piece, 4 10 in. pumps, 1 10 in. windbore, 1 10 in. plunger-pole, 1 10 in. working barrel, with stuffing-box and gland; 12 fms. 9 in. pumps, 1 10 in. H. and top door-piece, 36 fms. 10 in. pumps, 1 10 in. H. and top door-piece, 1 11 in. working barrel, with stuffing-box and gland.

Four cast-iron balance-bobs complete, 4 wood balance-bobs, with strapping plates, brass bearings, and all complete; wrought-iron angle-bob, with brass bearings complete; 380 pairs strapping-plates, bolts, &c.; 284 fms. of 16 1/4 in. and 12 in. main-roads, 180 fms. of 16 and 12 in. main-roads, 140 fms. of 14 in. main-roads, 16 wood elsterns, 380 fms. of skip-roads, 600 fms. of tram-roads, 300 fms. of iron-stave ladders; 60 fms. of bucket-rods, of various sizes; 10 buckets, from 9 to 15 in. in diameter; 40 clacks and seatings, with brass and iron brackets, of various sizes; 6 horse-whims, with shaft-tackles and kibbles complete; 20 fms. 3/8 in. horse-whim chain; 20 tons of chain, varying in size from 1/2 to 3/4 in.; 3 iron skips, with wheels complete; 8 tram wagons; 5 water-wheels, of different sizes; screwing-machine, with screwing gear complete; 2 turning-lathes, with fittings complete; engineers' tools, blocks, &c.; 5 smiths' bellows, of 42, 41, 40, and 38 in. in diameter, all in good working condition; weigh-bridge, 6 cwt. avoirdupois, and 5 lb. weight, a large quantity of iron and steel, and 40 cwt. of new and old brass, 3 beams and stands, with brass and iron brackets, one nearly new; steam-stamps; dressing-floors, with buddles, knives, strips, and everything complete; a large number of pulley-stands and wood sheds, 2 carpenters' benches, a large quantity of old timber, 500 fms. wood launders, a good dial and stand, a quantity of halivans.

Account-house and office furniture, and a variety of other materials and effects in general use in mines.
If the mine, and the whole of the mining machinery, materials, and effects should not be sold in one lot, the undermentioned machinery, materials, and effects, part of the above, will, at the time and place aforesaid, be sold by public auction, in one lot, or in such other lots as may be then and there agreed on, viz.:-

80-inch PUMPING-ENGINE, with 5 boilers, 11 tons each.
26-inch WINDING-ENGINE, with steam-capstan attached, together with 1 boiler, 11 tons.
18-inch WINDING-ENGINE, with one boiler, 6 tons; with shears, capstan, and pit-work connected therewith, or belonging thereto.

For further particulars, or to view the materials, apply to SAMUEL OSBORN, the officer of the Court at the Mines. JOSEPH ROBERTS, Solicitor, Truro.
Dated Truro, May 23, 1867.

In Chancery.

THE HAYTIAN ESTATES COFFEE AND GENERAL PLANTATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £300,000, in 60,000 shares of £5 each.
(With power to increase.)
Deposit 5s. per share on application, and 15s. on allotment.
Calls not to exceed £1 per share at any one time, at intervals of not less than three months, and with twenty-one days' notice.
Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, commencing from the date of the allotment of shares, is intended to be paid half-yearly for the term of three years, after which the shareholders will be entitled to receive the then accumulated and the future profits of the company half-yearly.
Shares may be paid up in full, and all fully paid up shares may be issued transferable to the bearer.
For the convenience of shareholders coupons for the half-yearly dividend of 6 per cent. will be attached to such certificates, payable to bearer.

DIRECTORS.

W. H. STANLEY CRAWFORD, Esq., Malabar Coffee Estates, E.I.
J. LEMPHIERE, Esq., D.C.L., Colonial Secretary of the Bahamas.
Viscount de FLEURY, Place Vendôme, Paris, and Swanscombe, Kent.
W. E. WILLIAMS, Esq., Chairman London and General Plate Glass Company.
B. BEATTY, Esq., Director of the Clyde Steam Colliery Company.
THOMAS TAUNTON, Esq., Director of the Chontales Gold and Silver Mining Company.
FREDERICK APPLEBY, Esq., Appleby House, Manchester.

BANKERS.

London and South-Western Bank, 29, Lombard-street, E.C., and its branches.
Messrs. Hamber and Harrison, 20, King's Arms-yard, Coleman-street, E.C.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. N. C. Henry, Esq., 49, Cornhill, E.C.
Messrs. Kennedy and Coates, India-buildings, Manchester.

AUDITORS.

Messrs. Johnstone, Cooper, Wintle, and Evans, public accountants (and another to be appointed by shareholders).

SECRETARY—Mr. Charles Robinson.

TEMPORARY OFFICES.—No. 55, MOORGATE STREET, BANK, E.C.

This company is formed for the purposes of cutting and exporting the various descriptions of valuable timber, and cultivating coffee and other products, upon the rich and important estates formerly belonging to the celebrated Governor of Hayti, General Toussaint Louverture, in the Haytian and Dominican Republics, and comprising about 185,000 acres of land, together with the various buildings and other property, coal, minerals, and rights existing in and upon such estates. Besides coffee the company intends to cultivate and trade in other products, such as cotton, indigo, cocoa, tobacco, sugar, maize, jute, &c., and the export of turpentine, resin, and palm oil.
The contract for the lease, with maps, plans, certificates, and correspondence, can be inspected at the temporary offices of the company.
From these documents it will be seen that:—
1.—The title of the present vendor as lessee under Madame Louise Maria Catherine Chancy, widow and successor in title of Isaac Louverture, who was son and heir of General Toussaint Louverture, by whom the estates were originally acquired, and the right of the present vendor to grant a lease to the company.
2.—The forests, which cover vast tracts of land, are the source of immediate profit to the company by the cutting and exportation of timber, comprising the finest mahogany, cedar, pine, logwood, rattans, &c.
3.—On portions of the estates there are forests producing mahogany, cedar, oak, logwood, rattans, &c., in immense quantities. From estimates which have been made, based upon reliable authorities, the cutting and sale of the timber would alone yield a very large immediate income, and enable the company to declare a dividend within a comparatively short period, especially as a proposition has already been made by an eminent firm in England to contract for the purchase and cutting of a large portion of the timber on the estates of the company.
4.—Valuable mines exist on the estates, most of which may be leased or let by the company upon rents and royalties calculated to yield large profits, without outlay or risk to the company.
5.—There are immense grazing pastures for sheep and cattle.
6.—Hayti is situated in the Atlantic between Porto Rico, Jamaica, and Cuba. The estates are on the northern and western parts of the island, and are well watered. Certain portions are mountainous. The climate is healthy. When watered, the estates are the very finest coffee, well known under the name of the "Gonaïves coffee," were produced upon these estates. The coffee of these estates still retain their well-acquired reputation and market value.
7.—The island is governed by laws founded on the Code Napoleon. The Presidents of the Haytian and Dominican Republics and natives are favourably disposed to facilitate the introduction of capital and the increased means for employment of the agricultural population, to be afforded by the important operations of this company.
8.—Labour can be obtained ranging from 2 to 2½ pence per day for agricultural purposes, and it is customary to contract for the carriage of produce, timber, &c., to the port of shipment at the rate of 5 pence per man and oxen per diem.
9.—Great facilities are afforded for the shipment of cargoes to England, France, and America. The ports of Gonaïves and the Baie de Neybe are within convenient distances of the estate, with roads and water carriage, and are frequented by British, French, and American vessels. Shipping and freight can be procured at reasonable rates. Steamers from Liverpool, Southampton, and St. Nazaire (France) touch also at the port of Jacmel and Cap Haïtien twice a month, the average passage being 20 days. Numerous vessels load here for England.
10.—The terms of purchase by the company of these valuable estates, with possession for the full term of 99 years, dating from September, 1865, free of all compensations, rents, royalties, or rights reserved, saving that of Treasury Trove (to the extent of one-fourth) are £140,000, of which amount it has been arranged that the vendor shall subscribe for fully paid-up shares in the company, to the extent of two-thirds of his purchase money.
The accompanying appendix contains the names, particulars, and descriptions of the estates, taken and extracted from documents which may be seen at the offices of the company.
No promotion money has been or will be paid by the company, and their only outlay for preliminary expenses will be those of its actual formation and establishment.
By the Articles of Association of the company, a copy of which can be seen at the offices of the company, the directors reserve the power to commence operations so soon as in their opinion a sufficient number of shares shall have been subscribed for.
Applications for shares may be made, accompanied by the payment of 5s. per share. Should no allotment be made, the deposits paid will be returned to the applicant without deduction.
Full prospectuses, with forms of application for shares, may be had of the bankers, solicitors, brokers, and secretary, at the temporary offices of the company.
* Before Toussaint Louverture, the late Governor, and proprietor of these estates, was taken prisoner by the French, he buried a large amount of treasure, supposed to be upwards of one million sterling, which, it is believed, remains hidden on the estate at the present time. The vendor, therefore, reserves to himself the right of Treasure Trove to the extent of one-fourth, should the same be discovered at any future time.

COPY OF THE MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION.

The name of the company is the "Haytian Estates, Coffee, and General Plantation Company (Limited)."
The registered office of the company will be situated in England.
The objects for which the company is established are the taking on lease, or otherwise acquiring the estates of Saint Raphael, Descaux, La Lombe, Sansay, Roufflers, Beaumont, Neuville, Rivière, Petit Fond, Loppine, Banica, Saint Jean, Melandre, La Rica, Juan Rodriguez, situated in the Haytian and Dominican Republics; comprising the lands, forests, plantations, mines, minerals, buildings, treasure, or any other property thereon in Hayti before named: the re-selling, leasing, letting, or mortgaging, cultivating, improving, planting, manufacturing, exporting, importing, and generally trading in the natural and manufactured produce of such estates, lands, materials, and other property before described in Hayti aforesaid; and for the generally carrying on the business of a trading company at, to, and from Hayti aforesaid, and the obtaining of all such powers, entering into all such contracts, and the generally effecting all such matters and things as may be incidental to, or expedient for the objects and interests of, the business of the company, in Hayti and the Dominican Republic, or its exports, imports, commerce, agency, or management elsewhere.
The liability of the members is limited.
The capital of the company is £300,000, divided into 60,000 shares, of £5 each.

APPENDIX.

Statement of the property proposed to be purchased by the company, with particulars and descriptions.

Names.	Situation.
SANSAY	At Ennery, Grande Rivière d'Ennery, in the arrondissement "Des Gonaïves."
ROUFFLERS	In the commune of St. Michel de l'Attalaye.
BEAUMONT	In the commune of St. Raphael and St. Michel, traversed by the river of that name.
NEUVILLE	In the commune of Hinche, on the borders of St. Raphael.
DESCAUX	In the commune of St. Jean. (Dominican Republic.)
PETIT-FONDS	(At Banica, in the quarter of the Carralet at Las Aroldas, near the sulphurous springs of Banica.)
SAINT RAPHAEL	In the commune of St. Michel d'Attalaye.
LOPPINE	In the commune of Hinche, on the borders of the Artibonite.
ST. JEAN OR SEIBA.	On the borders of the Estero.
BANICA	Situated in the canton of St. Raphael, formerly Spanish territory, in the old jurisdiction of Hinche.
LA LOMBE	Savannah, near Hinche.
RIVIERE	In the town of the Cap a house situated in the Rue Vaudrenil and the Rue du Clément.
JUAN RODRIGUES	In the town of Gonaïves a piece of ground situated in the streets Toussaint, Louverture, and de l'Eglise (at the corner of the said streets). Possession decreed by His Excellency President Boyer, 19th April, 1859.

THE PLANTATION OF SANSAY.—This estate is situated at Ennery, at the bottom of the valley of the same name, near the village in the arrondissement of the Gonaïves, near the Grand Rivière of the Gonaïves, near the River Ennery; a grove on this plantation, terminating on the borders of that river. It contains

700 acres of land, and had formerly 200,000 coffee trees. The plantation of Roufflers, Beaumont, and Neuville are adjacent. Sansay is favourably situated for the cultivation of cotton. At the foot of the plateau there is a grove of apricot, orange, sapota, and other trees, terminating at the border of the River Ennery.
ROUFFLERS.—This estate is situated at Ennery, in the arrondissement of Gonaïves. It formerly yielded a revenue of 350,000 francs (£14,000). Its woods contain pine, mahogany, lace-wood, &c. From credible authority, it was on this estate that the General-in-Chief, Toussaint Louverture, buried his treasure. Extent about 500 acres. Resin in abundance.

NEUVILLE.—Situated at Ennery, in the arrondissement of the Gonaïves. This estate contains about 100 acres. It produces mahogany, pine, and green oak.
DESCAUX.—This plantation is situated at Ennery, Grand Rivière, Gonaïves, in the locality called the Plain of the Palms. This beautiful plantation produced 800,000 lbs. of coffee, giving a net return of 400,000 francs (£16,000). Mahogany of an excellent quality abounds. On the south-west of the estate there is a large grove of rock crystal. The plantation is situated on the grand road from Gonaïves to Ennery—the road is very wide and good. The land is well situated for the cultivation of cotton. According to the Government survey it contains 1662 acres.

LA LOMBE, OR LA LOMA.—Situated at St. Michel de l'Attalaye, 45 miles from Gonaïves, on the Grand Chain of the Cibao, at the height of 8600 ft. above the level of the sea. This fertile estate produces mahogany, cedar, Brazil wood, logwood, palm trees, rattans, green coffee, wild honey, and vegetables of enormous size. The climate is healthy. The coffee is not so good as that of Ennery, but it has a fine appearance, and, being green, would please the dealers. This is one of the most beautiful parts of the island of Hayti; although mountainous, it is everywhere accessible, and the growth of vegetation is marvellous.

RIVIERE.—Situated in the commune of La Petite Rivière of the Artibonite, in the department of Gonaïves, on the borders of the River l'Estero. Fine fishing here; the river abounds with turtle, wild fowl, and all sorts of aquatic game. The produce is indigo, rice, and cotton equal to Pernambuco. On the pasture lands there were formerly bred horses, swine, and mules.
PETIT-FONDS.—Situated in the commune of St. Michel de l'Attalaye, watered by a river which takes its source from the mountains of the Petit-Cahos, this vast estate fed a large number of horses, mules, cattle, sheep, and goats. The savannahs and the forests are very extensive. There are many fine woods of mahogany and cedar. The estate is suitable for all sorts of plantations.

ST. RAPHAEL.—This estate is 35 miles in circumference. It is situated in the commune of St. Raphael, and includes the town of that name, containing 7000 to 8000 inhabitants, and extends into the commune of St. Michel. This magnificent domain is watered by the rivers of St. Raphael and Melandre. Produce—mahogany, cedar, Brazil and logwood, palm trees of different species, rattans, vanilla, tobacco of excellent quality, and sugar-cane. There are immense savannahs for the grazing of cattle and sheep. Coffee would give an immense return.

ST. JEAN, OR SEIBA (Dominican Republic).—A beautiful and vast estate, situated at St. Jean, not far from the Bay of Ocoa. There are rich and beautiful forests of mahogany, the finest in the island of Hayti. Toussaint Louverture bred there a large number of horses, mules, cattle, sheep, and goats. His name was engraved on several of the boundaries of the estate, as well as that of St. Raphael, by General Fremont. The estate is fit for all sorts of cultivation—coffee, cotton, and indigo would succeed admirably, especially in the beautiful valley of Constance, whose vegetation is extraordinarily rich. There are mines, which can be easily worked. The town of St. John has 1500 inhabitants.

LOPPINE.—Situated in the commune of Hinche, on the frontiers of Jean Raphael, formerly of the Spanish portion of the island. Cotton was formerly cultivated here on a large scale. Mahogany is very plentiful, and almost as fine as that of St. Jean. Large felling of the forest might be made; there is sufficient to last six years on the most extensive scale of cutting.

JUAN RODRIGUES.—Situated on the frontiers of St. Raphael. All sorts of mahogany abound. Immense pastures, where large numbers of horses, mules, oxen, sheep, and goats were formerly bred. Mines of various kinds. Coffee, cotton, sugar, and indigo would grow in abundance. Extent not known.

LA RICA.—Situated in the Gonaïves Valley. Extensive cuttings of mahogany might be made. Rich coal and copper mines. Lofly venerable trees are found on the estate.

MELANDRES.—Two pieces of land, extent unknown, watered by the river of that name.

BANICA.—Situated at Las Aroldas, near the sulphurous springs of Banica. Arid soil, but the mahogany trees are very fine and large. Precious stones are to be found on the hills. Wood enough for 16 years' cutting.

BEAUMONT.—Situated at Ennery, in the country of Gonaïves. It produced formerly large quantities of coffee. Extent 420 acres. Watered by the grand river of Gonaïves.

These estates, in the lifetime of General Louverture, yielded a revenue of more than £40,000 annually—viz.:

Roufflers	£14,000
Sansay	1,000
Neuville	1,400
The other estates	8,600 = £40,000

At that period the valuable timber and minerals on the estate were unproductive. The property is mostly situated on the northern and western parts of the island, in the most salubrious position between the Bay of the Gonaïves and the Bay of Ocoa.

These estates still belong to the family of the celebrated Governor of Hayti, the General Toussaint Louverture, and are considered the best and most fertile lands in the island. Five of them are in the immediate vicinity, and all of them within a moderate distance of the sea. They possess great agricultural and pastoral capabilities, forming a combination particularly attractive for the investment of capital, and, who is of great importance, the harbour of the "Great River Artibonite" is capable of receiving and shipping the cotton, coffee, timber, and other products.

There are vast forests of mahogany and other valuable timber, and the land is well watered by extensive rivers, that command a continual supply for all requisite purposes, besides facilitating the transport of produce to the ports of shipment. The mahogany, which grows in large quantities on the estates, is of large dimensions and of the finest in the world. Cedar, oak, and dye-woods are also abundant. In many places the coffee trees are indigenous to the soil, and grow so luxuriantly, that with the native labour alone they could be cultivated with success at a low cost.

There are three communications every month with the island by mail steamers via Southampton, Liverpool, and St. Nazaire, the average passage being 20 days. The President and his Government encourage and protect agriculture of all kinds, and the Company will be materially aided in its operations under his wise and paternal rule.

There are still standing on the estates many buildings capable of being occupied by the employees of the Company, besides ample materials for erecting additional ones out of the old dwellings of the former inhabitants.

The rivers and lakes on the property are well stocked with excellent fish, and the land abounds with game of all sorts. Immense quantities of vegetables are produced everywhere. There are also large tracts of pasture lands, capable of feeding immense flocks of sheep and herds of cattle. The wool alone would be a source of great profit to the company. The labourers and other employees of the company will find every facility for satisfying their wants on the property itself.

The following extracts have been legally verified as being extracts from letters connected with the Haytian Estates, Coffee, and General Plantation Company (Limited).

Extracts from correspondence as to the general resources of the property, forests, mines, and general productions of the soil, by gentlemen residing at Hayti.

Ennery, Sep. 7, 1860.—"They speak here of lodes of gold and silver, copper, mercury, and crystal, and of a mine on the estate of Sansay.—J. CHENET, Engineer-in-chief for the department of Artibonite."

Gonaïves, Dec. 3, 1863.—"You will find in the forests on the Louverture estates, 1st, mahogany; 2d, fir and logwood (at Ennery). As to general produce, from Ennery, coffee; La Loma, coffee and cocoa.—JACQUES CHENET."

Acquia, August 10, 1864.—"At Ennery, moreover, the climate is excellent. Work can easily be done from 4 till 10 A.M., and in the afternoon from 3 o'clock till night. The soil is light, and the work easy." "The estate of Ennery possesses a boundless source of wealth, hitherto unknown—I allude to the finest turpentine. The mountains are covered with a species of fir or pine, which produces excellent resin. You are aware that during the last few years these goods have become very dear and scarce, and that they have brought considerable revenue to our lands in Gascony. Since I left France I find that they have been sold at from 60 to 80 centimes the litre. The establishment of a distillery, which would be most easy, would yield a magnificent profit." "After persons of intelligence, would do a brilliant business. The ground is of incredible fertility—it repays labour cent. per cent. Agriculture is everywhere increasing; cotton is cultivated almost everywhere. I have just visited Ennery, and have obtained from the curate of that place a number of details which will interest you, the more that they are trustworthy and positive. It is certain that Sansay and Beaumont contain mines of gold.—P. HUBERT, curate of Acquia."

Gonaïves, July 21, 1865.—"In reply to your enquiry as regards the forests of Louverture, situated at Ennery and Pettifonds, I am informed that mahogany and logwood exist in these localities. Five years of labour and 300,000 francs would suffice for the amount of wood standing. I recommend an honest citizen to you—M. Gonzalve Banet, of Hinche; communicate with him: he might undertake the working of the forests of Banica. There is enough wood at Banica to establish a cutting-down system, that would last fifteen or sixteen years.—J. CHENET."

Port-au-Prince, August 26, 1856.—"There is a great deal of mahogany at Pettifonds, and at La Lombe. The latter estate also abounds with cedar. This cedar, similar to the cedar of Lebanon, is employed for the lining of furniture, and the making of pencils.—SURVILLE TOUSSAINT, Senator."

Gonaïves, May 28, 1857.—"I find that on the Louverture Estate at St. Michel's there is a quantity of very fine mahogany trees, which will yield blocks remarkable for their dimensions and quality.—JACQUES CHENET."

Gonaïves, Sept., 1859.—"La Lombe is situated in the mountains, is one of the most beautiful parts of the island, and celebrated for its culture and fertility. The vegetation is marvellous. Coffee is super-eminent good, and the best for European markets. The mahogany trees are of remarkable quality and size, some of them, indeed, truly extraordinary. This is the only portion of the commune that produces valuable wood. Resinous oils and abundance of yellow wax are also found in this locality.—JACQUES CHENET."

Gonaïves, Jan. 3, 1860.—"I cannot give you exact information as to the quantity of wood contained in the forests on the Louverture estates. However, I can affirm that at La Lombe, Pettifonds, and Banica enough wood would be found to occupy 15 or 16 years in the cutting. At La Lombe and at Banica the timber averages 30 ft. in height, and from 24 to 30 in. square.—J. CHENET."

Gonaïves, May 18, 1865.—"You will receive by the French ship Venezuela (of the Barbary Company) some specimens of minerals and coal from Las Guanas and the mine of Attalaye. The carboniferous lode of the mines of Las Guanas extends to a considerable distance. Traces of the same mine have been remarked on all the banks of the Artibonite, and even as far as Las Mattas.—JACQUES CHENET."

Gonaïves, Feb. 3, 1863.—"If it were possible for me to obtain for you even the half of what your estates might be made to produce, you would be more than a

millionaire the first year.—J. J. LISOUTE." (From a letter to Madame I. Louverture.)

Gonaïves, June 4, 1864.—"Roufflers and Sansay, situated at the bottom of the valley of Ennery, and near the town, is admirably suitable for the establishment of coffee plantations—the profit on the culture of coffee being as easy as it is certain.—JACQUES CHENET."

Port-au-Prince, April 10, 1854.—"We noticed a great deal of timber on the estates of Madame Louverture at l'Ospine, Pettifonds, La Hatté, St. Yague, St. Marthe, and Serilaque, without taking into consideration the estate of Banica, with other lands which are still uncultivated. Timber-cutting works, which could be established here, would be extremely valuable. It would require six years of hard work to cut it down. With a capital of 300,000 frs. great profits could be realized in a short time. The mahogany woods on the Louverture properties are considered to be of a superior quality.—SURVILLE TOUSSAINT."

From the FATHER FABIANI, Curate of Petite Anse, 1854.
"St. Raphael contains from 7000 to 8000 inhabitants, and M. Louverture possesses there an immense forest of some 14 leagues in circumference. It contains logwood, mahogany, fir, iron-wood, &c.; indeed, all that the island produces is found there. The culture of coffee alone would yield an immense revenue: 2000 frs. (expended) would produce 6000, while good labourers can be obtained at from 2 frs. to 2 frs. 25 centimes per diem.—LE PERE FABIANI, Curate."

Port-au-Prince, Aug. 27, 1856.—"If you could only obtain 100,000 frs. to commence the timber-cutting, I would promise you to double that sum within the first year by the profits arising from the cutting of the choice woods.—SURVILLE TOUSSAINT."

Gonaïves, September, 1859.—"The Louverture properties, situated at Pettifonds, are of immense estate. The plains and forests are very large; the latter contain much fine mahogany. This property is perfectly suited for every species of cultivation. Excellent pasturage is found on the plains, which would grow excellent coffee and sugar cane.—J. CHENET."

St. Raphael, June, 1862.—"Your letter of Jan. 30 last has come to hand. I have delayed replying till the present time, as I considered it necessary to make further enquiries as regards the valuable woods to be found in the forests of St. Raphael, appertaining to Madame the widow of Isaac Louverture. The woods comprising the above-mentioned forests consist of logwood, mahogany, &c. The soil is excellent, and particularly adapted to the production of sugar and cotton. The pasturage is of the most fattening quality, and every species of animal can be reared upon it. The property situated at La Lombe, within the confines of the communes of St. Raphael and St. Michel du Nord, is of remarkable fertility. The coffee-trees are most precocious. All divisions of the country, vegetables, &c., grow wonderfully, and are in great abundance. This property is partially well cultivated. I cannot on this occasion give you further information as to the productions and nature of the estates situate at Pettifonds, Loppine, and Banica, which I regret. However, I can state that the forests at the latter place are partially composed of mahogany, but I am not aware whether there is any of this wood on the Louverture property (at Banica). Further, I can state that the land at Loppine is a vast savannah or plain, intended for the breeding of animals. As regards Pettifonds, I know nothing as to its natural productions. I regret not being able at this moment to give you more precise information as to these three last properties, but I trust that the little I have been able to afford as to the two first estates may prove useful to you.—B. FOUQUET, Colonel Commanding District of St. Raphael."

Port-au-Prince, Nov. 10, 1853.—"Banica, situated on the frontiers of St. Domingo and Hayti, is arid as to its soil, but the blocks of mahogany (derived from its forests) are very fine and large. The timber cutters of Hinche work at this place at a trifling expense. The thermal springs are sulphurous, and precious stones have been found in the morasses. As regards timber, the choice woods of Banica are considered the finest in the country.—SURVILLE TOUSSAINT."

Port-au-Prince, March 10, 1855.—"The timber from Banica is always reserved for the English market. Thus, by cutting down the mahogany trees at Banica, a large fortune may be made in a short time with the mere labour of 20 men and 20 pairs of oxen. Vessels are easily procured for exporting the mahogany and other woods, as they are obtained from the east, from St. Thomas, Martinique, and from Guadeloupe, and at a very reasonable price per ton.—S. TOUSSAINT."

Marmelade, July 10, 1860.—"As to Banica, I can assure you that a great deal of coal is found there. I cannot inform you, however, if this material is found on the land of Madame Isaac Louverture, but I myself have made the discovery of a very extended seam of coal in that part.—JACQUES CHENET."

Gonaïves, Feb. 1, 1864.—"Above all, I recommend you to direct your attention to the mines at La Lombe, at Banica, and that of the argentiferous copper at St. Michel.—CHENET, Sen., Engineer."

Port-au-Prince, 1865.—"La Rica is situated on that portion of the island which was held formerly by the Spaniards—it is in the valley of Goave. On the estates Sabana del Reparador, Sabana Juan Rodriguez, and La Rica are batters, or vast sheep-feeding pastures. At La Rica also, and at Las Aroldas, near the sulphurous springs of Banica, mahogany can be cut on an extensive scale. The value and importance of these properties must increase in a marvellous manner when a company, properly managed, shall undertake to work energetically the deposits of coal and the copper pyrites which are found there. These properties are still as they were left by Toussaint Louverture, with their magnificent timber still standing.—SURVILLE TOUSSAINT."

Port-au-Prince, Sept. 26, 1859.—"I saw M. Panayoty, jun., yesterday, who had resided for a considerable period on the estate of Louverture at St. Jean. He informed me that this property, which is very extensive, contains some fine forests of mahogany, which could be cut down with facility. The timber could be easily conveyed to Neybe or to Baramona. (See the map of Hayti).—S. TOUSSAINT."

Port-au-Prince, Sept. 26, 1859.—"There is plenty of mahogany in the plain of St. Jean. The timber could either be received at Gonaïves (by the Artibonite river), or at Monte Christ, or by the Yague. The land at St. Jean is adapted for every species of cultivation, more especially the beautiful valley of Constance, which is unequalled for the richness of its vegetation. There are also certain mines worked. The town of St. Jean contains nearly 1600 inhabitants.—PANAYOTY, President of the Chamber of Representatives."

Gonaïves, Feb. 3, 1862.—"At La Lombe there is a great quantity of mahogany. If all the trees resemble some that I saw, two men could not encircle them with arms extended. I can say that I have been enabled to obtain a knowledge of your estates and their resources.—J. J. L." (From a letter to Madame Isaac Louverture.)

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THE MINING SHARE LIST.

BRITISH DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Total divs.	Per share.	Last paid.
500	Alderley Edge, c. Cheshire*	10 0 0	—	—	8 12 8	0 5 0	Jan. 1867
200	Botalack, c. St. Just	10 0 0	—	—	488 15 0	5 0 0	May 1866
10000	British Slate Company	10 0 0	—	—	9 per cent.	—	Mar. 1867
4000	Brookwood, c. Devon	12 0 0	—	—	0 5 0	0 2 0	Sept. 1866
1000	Broudford, c. Cardigan*	2 10 0	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 0	Aug. 1866
4000	Cashwell, c. Cumberland*	15 5 7	—	—	13 15 0	1 0 0	Feb. 1867
910	Cargill, s. d. Newlyn	7 10 0	—	—	22 18 0	1 0 0	April 1867
1867	Cwm Eridn, c. Cardiganshire*	60 0 0	—	—	379 10 0	3 0 0	April 1867
128	Cwmystwith, c. Cardiganshire	300 0 0	—	—	169 10 0	2 10 0	Mar. 1867
280	Derwent Mines, s. d. Durham	1 0 0	400	400 420	825 0 0	4 0 0	April 1867
1024	Devon Gt. Consols, c. Tavistock†	128 17 6	—	—	14 9 0	0 2 0	April 1867
358	Dolcoath, c. c. Camborne	2 14 6	—	—	402 10 0	5 0 0	May 1867
6144	East Caradon, c. St. Cleer†	24 5 0	—	—	140 10 0	2 0 0	Mar. 1867
300	East Darron, c. Cardiganshire	2 15 0	—	—	402 10 0	5 0 0	May 1867
128	East Pool, c. c. Pool, Illogan	2 15 0	—	—	10 0 0	0 1 0	Feb. 1866
5000	East Rosewarne, c. c. Gwinnar	3 9 0	—	—	2 15 0	0 7 6	April 1867
1908	East Wheel Lovell, c. Wendron	25 0 0	—	—	70 0 0	0 10 0	April 1867
2800	Foxdale, c. Isle of Man*	3 18 6	—	—	3 8 6	0 5 0	Feb. 1866
5000	Frank Mills, c. Christow	4 0 0	18½	17½	6 5 0	0 10 0	Mar. 1867
5000	Great Laxey, c. Isle of Man*	40 0 0	18½	17 18	11 5 0	0 7 6	Mar. 1867
5908	Great Wheel Vor, c. c. Helston†	8 10 0	36	—	40 10 0	1 10 0	Feb. 1867
1024	Herodsfoot, c. near Liskeard†	5 10 0	—	—	0 10 0	0 10 0	April 1866
6000	Hingston Down, c. c. Helston†	13 15 0	—	—	489 10 0	3 0 0	Mar. 1867
400	Isleburne, c. Cardiganshire	4 10 0	—	—	3 14 0	0 3 0	April 1867
9000	Marke Valley, c. Cardadon	1 0 0	—	—	0 13 0	0 3 0	Mar. 1866
2000	Minera Boundary, c. Wrexham*	25 0 0	—	—	212 13 0	4 0 0	May 1867
1800	Minera Mining Co. c. Wrexham*	7 0 0	17½	17	—	0 5 7	Jan. 1867
20000	Minning Co. of Ireland, c. d. c.	3 5 0	—	—	0 6 0	0 2 6	Mar. 1866
40000	Mwyddon Iron Ore†	50 0 0	—	—	157 10 0	5 0 0	Jan. 1866
2000	Parys Mines, c. Anglesey*	10 6 7	32	30 32	82 17 6	0 10 0	May 1867
6000	Prosper United, c. c. St. Hilary	1 5 0	360	540 360	556 10 0	6 0 0	May 1866
1120	Providence, c. c. St. Cleer†	3 6 6	—	—	0 5 6	0 2 6	June 1866
512	South Caradon, c. St. Cleer†	9 0 0	15	13 14	18 11 0	0 5 0	Jan. 1867
6000	South Darron, c. c. Pool, Illogan	10 0 0	67	64 68	19 7 6	2 0 0	May 1867
3000	Tincroft, c. c. Pool, Illogan	47 10 0	145	140 145	470 0 0	3 0 0	April 1867
400	W. Chiverton, c. Perranabuloe†	5 2 6	69	67½ 73½	622 0 0	1 0 0	Oct. 1866
400	West Wheel Seton, c. Camborne†	20 0 0	—	—	300 10 0	0 10 0	Nov. 1866
512	Wheel Basset, c. Illogan	8 0 0	15	14 15	61 0 0	0 12 6	Mar. 1867
1024	Wheel Friendship, c. Tavistock	58 10 0	125	112½ 117½	241 15 0	2 10 0	April 1867
4295	Wheel Kitty, c. St. Agnes	5 17 0	—	—	54 15 0	0 5 0	Mar. 1867
1024	Wheel Mary Ann, c. Menai*	2 10 0	—	—	46 15 0	1 0 0	April 1867
2000	Wheel Rose, c. Scorrier	—	—	—	—	—	—
325	Wheel Seton, c. c. Camborne	—	—	—	—	—	—
1040	Wheel Treawney, s. d. Liskeard†	—	—	—	—	—	—
17000	Wicklow, c. c. Wicklow	—	—	—	—	—	—

FOREIGN DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Total divs.	Per share.	Last paid.
5000	Cape Copper Mining†	7 0 0	8	—	2 12 6	0 10 0	April 1866
1000000	Don Pedro No. del Rey, Brazil†	0 14 0	3½	3½	0 2 9	0 2 0	Mar. 1866
25000	Fortuna, c. Spain†	2 0 0	—	—	1 5 4	0 2 0	Oct. 1866
70000	English and Australian, c.†	2 10 0	—	—	1 13 0	0 1 0	Feb. 1867
20000	Gen. Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia†	20 0 0	19	—	22 0 0	1 0 0	June 1866
10000	Gonnesa, c. c. [5000 £5 pd., 5000 £4 pd.]	—	—	—	7½ per cent.	—	—
15000	Linares, c. Spain†	3 0 0	—	—	11 6 4	0 5 0	Jan. 1865
50000	Panuelico, c.†	3 0 0	—	—	10 per cent.	—	—
6000	Peel River Land and Mineral†	2 10 0	—	—	0 2 6	0 2 6	Mar. 1867
20000	Pestarena, c. c. [2000 £3 pd., 2000 £2 pd.]	20 0 0	—	—	4 2 2	1 3 6	Dec. 1866
10000	Pontgibaud, s. d. France†	1 0 0	—	—	0 16 6	0 1 0	Jan. 1867
1000000	Port Phillip, c. Clunest	1 0 0	—	—	0 16 6	0 1 0	Jan. 1867
120000	Scottish Australian Mining Co.†	1 0 0	—	—	7½ per cent.	—	—
11000	St. John del Rey, Brazil†	15 0 0	62	60 61	72 15 0	4 0 0	Dec. 1866
50000	Victoria (London) [25000 £1 pd., 25000 £2 pd.]	—	—	—	0 9 0	0 1 0	Jan. 1866
40000	West Canada Mining Company*	1 0 0	—	—	0 19 6	0 2 6	Jan. 1866

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Total divs.	Per share.	Last paid.
25000	Alamillos, c. Spain†	2 0 0	1½	1½	—	—	—
100000	Anglo-Brazilian, g.†	0 10 0	—	—	1 1½	—	Nov. 1866
12500	Anglo-Italian, g.†	2 0 0	—	—	2½ 2½	—	May 1867
20000	Australian, c. South Australia†	7 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
40000	Britannia Silver Lead Mines, France* [15750 £3 pd.]	—	—	—	—	—	—
2464	Burra Burra, c. South Australia†	1 12 0	—	—	—	—	—
25000	Capula, c. Mexico†	3 10 0	—	—	—	—	—
30000	Chontales, c. s. Nicaragua†	43 10 0	—	—	—	—	—
10000	Cobre Copper Company, c. Cuba†	16 10 0	—	—	—	—	—
10000	Copio Mining Company, Chile†	10 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
10000	Copio Smelting, Chile†	10 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
300	Copper Mines Co. of South Australia* [150 £100 pd., 150 £70 pd.]	—	—	—	—	—	—
28000	East del Rey, c. Brazil†	—	—	—	—	—	—
15000	El Chico Silver Mining and Reduction Company*	—	—	—	—	—	—
8000	English and Canadian Mining Company*	—	—	—	—	—	—
50000	Frontino and Bolivia, c. New Granada†	112 6	—	—	½ ½	—	Dec. 1866
10000	Great Barrier Land, Mining, &c., New Zealand	5 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
80000	Great Northern, c. South Australia†	11 16	—	—	—	—	Sept. 1862
68000	Kapunda Mining Co., Australia†	1 0 0	—	—	½ ½	—	—
7927	Lusitania (Portugal)†	3 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
8390	Marquitta	0 12 6	—	—	—	—	Jan. 1867
12500	Nerbudda Coal and Iron† [5000 £3 pd., 6500 £4 pd.]	1 15 0	—	—	—	—	Aug. 1865
50000	Nova Scotia Land and Gold†	2 0 0	—	—	—	—	Sept. 1865
50000	Orea, c. New Zealand†	2 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
51000	New Quebrada, c. Venezuela†	3 10 0	—	—	1 1½	—	—
10178	Rhenish Consolidated, c. [5000 £3 pd., 4178 £2 10s. pd.]	—	—	—	—	—	May 1866
50000	Rossa Grande, c. Brazil†	0 10 0	—	—	½ ½	—	Mar. 1867
15000	San Pedro del Monte, s. Mexico*	4 0 0	—	—	—	—	Sept. 1866
10000	San Roque, c. Spain	5 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
1000	Schlossberg Colliery†	10 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
43174	United Mexican, s. Mexico†	29 5 0	2	1½ 1½	—	—	—
10000	Vancouver, c.†	6 10 0	—	—	—	—	—
6009	Val Sarrasin, c. c.†	1 0 0	—	—	—	—	Jan. 1867
45000	Victor Emanuel, c. Italy†	1 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
20000	Washoe, g.†	1 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
80000	Worthing, c. South Australia†	1 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
75000	Yorke Peninsula, c. South Australia	1 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
50000	Yudana Mutua, c. S. A.†	3 0 0	—	—	1½ 1½	—	—

BANKS AND FINANCIAL COMPANIES.

Shares.	Banks.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Total divs.	Per share.	Last paid.
40000	Alliance†	25 0 0	16½	16½ 16½	—	—	—
40000	Australian Mort. Land and Finance†	5 0 0	4½	4½ 4½	—	—	—
30000	Australasia†	40 0 0	64	63 65	—	—	—
10000	Bank of Egypt†	25 0 0	35	33 35	—	—	—
50000	Bank of New Zealand†	10 0 0	19	—	—	—	—
25000	Bank of Otago†	10 0 0	19	—	—	—	—
20000	Bank of Victoria, Australia†	25 0 0	38	—	—	—	—
4915	Canada Company†	32 10 0	51	52 54	—	—	—
50 000	Canadian Loan and Investment†	2 10 0	—	—	—	—	—
40000	Chartered Bank India, Australia, and China†	30 0 0	18½	18½ 18½	—	—	—
30000	Chartered Merc. of India, London and China†	25 0 0	32	30 32	—	—	—
50000	City†	10 0 0	13½	13 15	—	—	—
20000	Colonial†	25 0 0	38	37 39	—	—	—
40000	Company of African Merchants.†	3 0 0	2½	2½ 2½	—	—	—
150000	Consolidated Bank†	4 0 0	4½	4½ 4½	—	—	—
50000	ditto New†	4 0 0	4½	4½ 4½	—	—	—
20000	Credit Foncier and Mobilier of England†	5 0 0	2½	2½ 2½	—	—	—
20000	East London†	5 0 0	18	18 19	—	—	—
30000	English, Scottish, and Aust. Chart.†	25 0 0	17	15 17	—	—	—
20000	English and Swedish†	20 0 0	23	22½ 23½	—	—	—
20000	Imperial Bank†	10 0 0	9½	9½ 10	—	—	—
20000	International Financial Society†	5 0 0	2½	3 3½	—	—	—
300000	International Land Credit†	6 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
50000	London Chartered Bank of Australia†	20 0 0	25	24 25	—	—	—
87500	London and County†	50 0 0	57	56 58	—	—	—
40000	London Financial Association†	15 0 0	43	43 44	—	—	—
72000	London Joint Stock†	40 0 0	51	48 50	—	—	—
50000	London and River Plate†	10 0 0	13	12 13	—	—	—
20000	ditto ditto New, issued at 1½ prem.†	20 0 0	13	12 13	—	—	—
10000	London and South-Western†	20 0 0	19	18 19	—	—	—
50000	London and Venezuela†	12 10 0	—	—	—	—	—
50000	London and Westminster†	20 0 0	25	114 118	—	—	—
50000	Mercantile and Exchange†	12 10 0	16	15 16	—	—	—
10000	Merchant†	20 0 0	10	9 11	—	—	—
5000	ditto	20 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
17156	Metropolitan and Provincial†	20 0 0	—	7 8	—	—	—
5000	Midland†	4 0 0	6	—	—	—	—
20000	National of Australia†	15 0 0	14	12 14	—	—	—
20000	National of Liverpool†	42 0 0	—	145 150	—	—	—
50000	ditto ditto 2d and 3d issue†	12 0 0	—	42 43	—	—	—
40000	National†	20 0 0	43	60 62	—	—	—
50000	New South Wales†	20 0 0	45	44 46	—	—	—
60000	Oriental Bank Corporation†	25 0 0	44	43 44	—	—	—
27210	Provincial Banking Corporation†	10 0 0	4½	3½ 4½	—	—	—
28000	Provincial of Ireland†	25 0 0	58	58 59	—	—	—
10000	ditto ditto New†	10 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
40000	Union of Australia†	25 0 0	48	47 49	—	—	—
10000	Union of Ireland†	22 0 0	15	—	—	—	—
80000	Union of London†	15 0 0	41	41 43	—	—	—

PROGRESSIVE MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Coll.
4000	Ballacorkish, l. of Man, l. c.	2 6 8.	1½	..	Jan. 1867.
3000	Bedford Unit., c. Tavistock.	2 6 8.	—	..	..
1031	Bedol Aur. l. Holywell.	1 13 0.	—	..	May 1867.
500	Billins, l. Flint.	30 0 0.	—	..	.. Fully pd.
1243	Bocasswell, f. c. St. Just.	7 6 0.	—	..	Dec. 1866.
5000	Bottle Hill, f. Plympton.	1 14 6.	—	..	June 1866.
200	Bryford Hall, l. Flint.	28 0 0.	—	..	Jan. 1866.
5000	Bryn Gwlog, l. Flint.	0 18 0.	2½.	1½ 2	June, 1864.
1200	Bryn Gwyn, l. Mold.	9 0 0.	—	..	..
1000	Budnick Consols, c.	1 10 0.	—	..	Dec. 1866.
3000	Bucknell & Angell, f. Cumb.	1 18 0.	3½.	..	..
1000	Camborne Consols, c.	10 10 0.	—	..	Feb. 1867.
4600	Camborne Vn. & Wh. Frn., c.	11 12 1.	—	..	Mar. 1867.
11000	Cam Cornwall, f. c. [8000 £210s. pd.]	30 10 0.	—	..	Oct. 1866.
914	Cardan Cons., c. St. Cleer	32 3 6.	—	..	Feb. 1867.
1000	Carn Brea, c. f. Illogant	28 0 0.	—	.. 10 11	..
6000	Carn Camborne, c. Cambn.	2 1 6.	—	..	.. Fully pd.
6000	Carnarvonshire, l.	2 1 6.	—	..	..
4005	Cardigan & Angell, f. [10000 pd., 3005 £2 5s. pd.]	17 10 0.	—	..	April, 1866.
6000	Cardiganshire, l.	17 10 0.	—	..	Sept. 1866.
20000	Carysfort [3200 £2½ pd., 16800 £1½ pd.]	2 18 0.	—	..	Mar. 1862.
2500	Cefn Cilcen, l. Flint.	2 18 0.	—	..	Aug. 1866.
2500	Central Miner., l.	13 12 6.	—	..	Nov. 1866.
16000	Central Snailbeck l.	1 0 0.	—	..	.. Fully pd.
3000	Chiverton, l. Perranzabul.	9 7 6.	6	6½ 6½	May 1867.
3000	Chiverton Moor, l. Perranz.	6 6 0.	—	.. 4½ 6	..
4000	Clara, Llywernock.	32 10 0.	6½.	4 4½	April 1867.
3000	Claydon & Angell, f. Austell	9 10 0.	—	..	..
356	Condurrow, c. f. Camborne	76 10 0.	—	.. 20 23	..
50000	Connores, c. s. d. Wicklow.	1 0 0.	—	..	.. Fully pd.
2450	Cook's Kitchen, c. Illogant	19 14 9.	11	9½ 10	July, 1866.
1024	Copper Hill, c. Redruth.	12 10 0.	—	..	June 1866.
6885	Cornish Clay and Tin	1 0 0.	—	..	.. Fully pd.
1055	Craddock Moor, c. St. Cleer	11 19 0.	—	..	..
861	Cran, c. Camborne.	33 3 0.	—	..	July 1867.
12900	Crelake, c. Tavistock.	5 8 0.	—	..	..
6000	Cudra, f. St. Austell	5 0 0.	—	..	Oct. 1866.
35000	Dale, l. North Stafford.	1 0 0.	—	..	.. Fully pd.
4000	Devon Wheal Frances, c.	1 5 9.	—	..	Mar. 1867.
1024	Dev. Wh. Lopes, Bickleigh	18 10 0.	—	..	Mar. 1867.
12800	Drake Walls, f. Calstock.	2 5 0.	3½.	8s. 10s.	Dec. 1866.
656	Ding Dong, f. Guilvart	49 14 6.	—	..	Dec. 1866.
25000	Dundak, Ireland, l.	0 15 0.	—	..	..
4000	Dyffrynwm, l. Wales	13 19 0.	—	..	July 1866.
740	Eaglebrook, l.	19 15 0.	—	..	..
4112	East Basset, c. Redruth	29 10 0.	17	15 17½	..
1000	East Basset and Grylls, f.	3 5 0.	—	..	July 1866.
4000	E. Bottle Hill, f. Plympton	0 9 6.	—	..	May 1866.
4096	East Brookwood, Holne	2 8 8.	—	..	July 1866.
6000	E. Carn Brea, c. Redruth.	3 15 0.	2½.	2½ 2½	Mar. 1866.
4000	East Chiverton, l. Perranz.	2 11 9.	—	..	Feb. 1866.
6000	E. Grenville, c. Camborne.	3 6 6.	2½.	2½ 2½	Mar. 1866.
4000	E. Gunnislake & S. Bed. c.	9 0 0.	—	..	Aug. 1866.
1000	East Moor, s.	0 5 0.	—	..	..
6000	East Nepton, c. f. Redruth	—	2½.	..	..
2986	E. Providence, f. Uny Llan.	5 1 9.	—	..	Feb. 1866.
6000	East Snafell, l. l. of Man.	2 0 0.	—	..	Dec. 1866.
5610	East Seton, c. Camborne	0 13 6.	—	..	May 1866.
9000	E. St. Just, s. [6000 £310s. pd., 3000 £110s. pd.]	12 17 0.	—	..	Nov. 1866.
256	East Tugus, c. Redruth	36 0 0.	—	..	Jan. 1866.
1190	E. Wh. Agar, c. St. Cleer.	12 17 0.	—	..	April 1866.
4000	E. Wh. Russell, Tavistock.	12 12 6.	2½.	2½ 2½	..
6000	Fortescue Consols, c.	5 4 6.	—	..	Feb. 1866.
3000	Fowey Cons. c. Tywardreath	1 16 0.	—	..	Feb. 1866.
6000	Furze Hill Wood Cons. Buckl.	—	—	..	Mar. 1866.
4096	Garidina Unit., f. Wendron	5 7 7.	—	..	Feb. 1866.
4000	Gawton, c. Tavistock	3 10 6.	—	3 3	May 1866.
6000	Gen. Min. Co. for Ireland, c.	4 0 0.	—	..	..
40000	Glasgow Caradon c. [30000 £1 pd., 10000 10s. pd.]	12 10 0.	—	..	Sept. 1866.
3700	Goginan, l.	5 19 0.	—	..	April 1866.
4144	Gomena, c. St. Cleer.	2 10 0.	—	2½ 2½	.. Fully pd.
4000	Granthic, s. l. Cardigan	71 0 0.	—	4 5	Mar. 1866.
486	Grambler and St. Aubyn.	1 0 0.	—	..	May 1866.
10000	Great Cwmynulog, s. l.	3 13 0.	—	..	Feb. 1866.
4096	Great Caradon, c. St. Ive.	1 0 0.	—	..	May 1866.
3000	Great Chiverton, s. l.	3 13 0.	—	4½ 4 4½	..
3000	Great East Lovell, l. Helston	0 12 6.	—	..	Jan. 1866.
5000	Great Mons, l. Isle of Man	2 10 0.	—	..	Feb. 1866.
3000	Great North Downs, c.	0 12 6.	—	..	Jan. 1866.
12500	Great No. Laxey, c. f. Redruth	2 2 0.	4	2½ 4	April 1866.
4000	Great Retallack, s. l.	1 5 0.	—	..	May 1866.
6000	Great South Chiverton, s. l.	0 19 6.	—	..	Aug. 1866.
3313	Great Wheal Badden, f.	7 17 6.	—	..	June 1866.
1798	Gr. Wh. Fortune, f. Broage	27 14 6.	3	..	Mar. 1866.
119	Great Work, f. Germoe.	100 0 0.	—	..	..
10240	Gunnislake (Clitters), f. c.	4 19 0.	—	..	April 1866.
6068	Gwydyr Park, l. Llan.	9 13 0.	—	..	Nov. 1866.
6000	Hallenberg, c. f. Kenwyn.	2 17 0.	—	..	April 1866.
6400	Hillwood, l. Durham	0 6 0.	—	..	Sept. 1866.
5000	Havan, l. Cardigan	4 15 0.	—	..	Mar. 1866.
6000	Lady Bertha, c. Tavistock.	4 4 0.	—	..	May 1866.
1019	Leeds and St. Aubyn, f. c.	19 13 4.	—	..	Mar. 1866.
160	Levant, c. f. St. Just.	10 8 1.	—	..	June 1866.
1024	Lovell Consols, l.	20 0 0.	—	..	Jan. 1866.
3000	Maes-y-Safn, l.	2 7 0.	—	..	May 1866.
6000	Madulin, c. Lostwithiel	3 15 6.	—	..	Jan. 1866.
5000	Merlin, l. Flint.	4 0 0.	—	..	..
840	Mount Pleasant, f.	27 8 0.	—	..	Feb. 1866.
1024	Nangles, f. c. Kea	34 0 0.	—	..	..
12800	Nether Heathr. [6400 £1 pd., 6400 2s. pd.]	1 6 6.	—	..	..
6000	New Birch Tor, f. Vennar, f.	2 10 0.	—	..	May 1866.
6000	New Clifford, c. Gwennap	1200 15s. pd.]	—	..	Sept. 1866.
24000	New Cornish [12000 £1 pd., 12000 15s. pd.]	3 2 0.	—	..	Nov. 1866.
6400	N. Crow Hill, l. St. Stephen	11 11 6.	—	..	Mar. 1866.
6314	New E. Russell, c. Tavistock.	14 11 0.	—	..	Mar. 1866.
6000	New Hendra, f. c. Breage.	1 2 6.	—	..	Mar. 1866.
6400	New Penbryn, c. f. Redruth.	4 8 0.	—	..	May 1866.
4755	New Trevelgh, c. Redruth.	8 14 0.	—	..	May 1866.
960	New Trevenen, f. Wendron	1 15 0.	—	..	May 1866.
3729	New Wheal Lovell, f.	56 5 0.	—	..	April 1866.
400	New Wh. Seton, c. Cambn.	1 10 0.	—	..	July 1866.
2000	New Wheal Towan, c. f.	0 16 0.	—	..	Aug. 1866.
16000	North Devon, s. l.	4 8 10.	¾.	¾ ¾	Jan. 1866.
5000	No. Dolcoath, c. Camborne.	6 19 9.	—	..	Dec. 1866.
2457	North Downs, c. Redruth.	3 1 6.	—	..	July 1866.
6000	No. Grambler, c. f. Kenwyn.	3 1 6.	—	..	Mar. 1866.
16000	N. Hallenberg, [8000 £1 pd., 8000 8s. 6d. pd.]	10 12 0.	—	..	April 1866.
6000	North Jane, f. s. l. Kenwyn.	1 0 0.	—	..	.. Fully pd.
2000	North Levant, f. c. St. Just	4 4 0.	—	..	May 1866.
30000	Nth. Miner., l. Wrexham	5 16 0.	3	..	Feb. 1866.
4000	N. Phenix, l. Linkinhorne	6 13 0.	7	5 7	May 1866.
3933	North Pool, c. Illogan	6 10 0.	—	..	May 1866.
1024	North Retallack Mine	1 9 0.	1¾.	1¾ 1¾	April 1866.
685	No. Roskar, c. Camborne.	5 0 0.	—	..	Aug. 1866.
1365	North Sherston, c. St. Agnes	3 11 3.	4¾.	4 4¾	Mar. 1866.
4936	No. Treskerby, c. St. Agnes	4 0 0.	—	.. 4¾ 4¾	Mar. 1866.
6000	North Wheal Basset, c. f.	4 8 11.	—	..	Mar. 1866.
5610	North Wheal Crofty, c. f.	2 7 6.	—	..	Mar. 1866.
3000	North Wh. Chiverton, l.	10 10 0.	—	..	..
6144	N. Wh. Robert, Spm. Spiney	2 9 6.	—	..	..
12288	Okel Tor, c. Calstock	2 10 0.	—	..	..
8000	Okehampton	2 15 0.	—	..	Mar. 1866.
8000	Old Gunnislake, c.	2 7 0.	—	..	Mar. 1866.
6400	Pen Consols, c. f. Blazey	5 16 6.	—	..	Dec. 1866.
8465	Pend-an-dre, f. Redruth.	6 3 0.	—	..	May 1866.
5000	Peden-an-dre, c. St. Just	3 7 6.	—	..	April 1866.
3340	Penhalo Wheal Vor, f. c.	3 0 0.	—	..	May 1866.
5000	Penhalls, l. St. Agnes	15 0 0.	—	..	Aug. 1866.
1772	Polbroer, f. St. Agnes	8 0 0.	—	..	.. Fully pd.
512	Polberro, f. St. Agnes	12 10 0.	—	..	..
10000	Prince Arthur Consols, f.	0 12 6.	56s.	56s 56s	Feb. 1866.
12800	Prince of Wales, f. Calstock	11 11 6.	—	..	Feb. 1866.
12000	Rebecca, c. f. Illogant	4 0 0.	—	..	Feb. 1866.
6000	Reinlie Laxey, l. l. of Man	5 0 0.	6¾.	6¾ 6¾	Nov. 1866.
1024	Rose and Chiverton Un., l.	5 2 6.	—	..	Feb. 1866.
2000	Rosecliff and Tolcarne, l.	3 0 0.	2	2 2½	July 1866.
3973	Rosewarne Consols, c.	3 0 0.	—	..	..
5915	Rosewell Hill & Ransom, c.	4 0 0.	—	..	July 1866.
3848	Rosewarne United, c. f.	4 0 0.	—	..	.. Fully pd.
20000	Snafell, l. Isle of Man	10 0 0.	—	..	July 1866.
6000	St. Peter Brother, c. f. Carnar.	4 5 6.	—	..	Oct. 1866.
4000	St. Fowey, f. Tywardreath	1 14 6.	—	..	Oct. 1866.
12900	Sorridge Cons., c. Tavist.	24 0 8.	—	..	Feb. 1866.
512	South Basset, c. Gwennap	5 17 6.	2½.	..	Jan. 1866.
1024	South Callington, s. l.	5 15 0.	—	..	June 1866.
3000	So. Chiverton, s. l. Perranz.	3 15 6.	18s.	10s. 12s.	Oct. 1866.
6138	So. Condurrow, f. c. Camb.	12 9 0.	—	..	Oct. 1866.
2283	South Crenver, c. Crowan.	2 17 0.	—	..	Aug. 1866.
6900	S. Deleoth & Carnarvon Cons.	2 17 0.	—	..	Feb. 1866.
6000	So. Exmouth, l. Christow.	10 0 0.	—	..	April 1866.
1024	So. Her dorf, f. l. Liskeard	0 17 6.	—	..	Sept. 1866.
30210	South of Scotland, c.	—	—	..	..